

MP accuses doctor over abuse cases

Commons told of collusion and conspiracy allegations

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A government inquiry into the handling of cases involving the sexual abuse of children appeared likely last night after new allegations of collusion and conspiracy surrounding the controversy in Cleveland.

Mr Stuart Bell, the Labour MP for Middlesbrough, alleged in the House of Commons that Dr Marietta Higgs, the consultant paediatrician, and a social worker "colluded and conspired" to keep police out of the cases of alleged sexual abuse of children on Teesside where more than 200 cases have been

referred into care since May.

Mr Bell claimed that Dr Higgs made the diagnosis, that a social worker, Mrs Sue Richardson, made out a place of safety order, and that a Justice of the Peace signed it "without the intervention of the police or any other agencies."

The latest development came after Mr Tony Newton, the Minister of Health, said that the Government had called for an urgent report

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from the Northern Regional Health Authority and that if there had been "significant failings" in the way the cases were dealt with the Government would order an inquiry.

It was extremely important that if there appeared to be a case of child abuse it should be carefully and sensitively investigated, he said.

Last night MPs involved in the case assumed that a Government inquiry was inevitable.

Guidance issued to bodies involved in child care by the Government in April 1986 stressed the essential need for a high level of co-operation between social services departments, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the police and doctors. It was clear, said the MPs, that such co-operation had not existed in Cleveland.

The draft guidance, *Child Abuse - Working Together*, says that a child's statement that he or she is being abused should be accepted as true until proved otherwise; that the child's welfare must be the overriding concern of professional staff involved; that

the child should not be subjected to repeated medical examinations, or repeated interviewing; and that the investigation of sexual abuse usually required speedy, highly co-ordinated work by the police, social workers and doctors who would be meeting informally to plan their work.

But Mr Newton also made plain his intention to tighten up the draft guidance, issued after the Jasmine Beckford case, to take account of the lessons of the Cleveland cases.

Mr Bell's allegations were made with the protection of parliamentary privilege.

He said: "An area review committee consisting of representatives of the health authority, social services, police and the NSPCC and other services drew up draft guidelines for the handling of alleged sexual abuse in Cleveland, and if these guidelines drawn up to March this year had been adopted there would now be a question mark over the future of 204 children taken into care in Cleveland since May."

Mr Bell went on: "It was Dr Marietta Higgs, a consultant paediatrician in health care on Teesside and Mrs Sue Richardson of Cleveland social services who colluded and conspired to keep the police out of allegations of sexual abuse, whereby Dr Higgs made the diagnosis, a social worker made out a place of safety order, and a Justice of the Peace signed it without the intervention of the police or other agencies, or indeed any counselling procedures for corroboration."

Mr Bell said there had been repeated requests for a police surgeon to intervene, but they were all "turned down by Dr Higgs and the social services, thus impeding justice for the

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Senior judge orders High Court ruling

By Peter Davenport

The senior presiding judge for England and Wales stepped into the Cleveland child abuse controversy yesterday and ordered that an application for 20 children to be returned to their families should be heard by a higher court.

At the same time, officials of the Northern Regional Health Authority announced new procedures governing the diagnosis of alleged cases of child sexual abuse, which will in effect prevent the two consultants at the centre of the affair from referring any more cases into care without consulting a reference panel.

Lord Justice Watkins made his intervention 10 minutes after the start of legal moves before the District Registrar at Middlesbrough, in which law-

yers were presenting medical findings which they contend contradict the diagnoses of sexual abuse made by Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, the consultants at the Middlesbrough General Hospital.

Mr John Wilkinson, the Registrar, adjourned the hearing, which was being held in private, to take a telephone call from the office of Lord Justice Watkins.

He then announced to lawyers and parents in court that the case was being halted and would be heard instead by a High Court judge in Leeds today.

A statement issued later through the Lord Chancellor's office, on behalf of Lord Justice Watkins, made clear that he had intervened because of the seriousness and possible ramifications of the case.

A spokesman said: "In view of the seriousness, public interest and possible ramifications of this matter, the senior presiding judge, Lord Justice Watkins, VC, instructed that it would be more appropriate for the matter to be dealt with by a High Court judge from the Family Division."

"As it happens, such a judge will be sitting in Leeds tomorrow."

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Parents' nightmare that began so innocently

By David Sapsted

A couple's fears over their small child's chest infection led to the baby and her two sisters being taken into care in Cleveland on the grounds of alleged sexual abuse.

The parents - at first unaware of the allegations, let alone the legal proceedings that were soon to deprive them of their three daughters - are among those contesting the judgment of two Cleveland paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, which has led to 200 youngsters being taken into care in the past three months.

For this couple, both professional people, the ordeal began innocently enough when, worried by their baby's breathing problems, they took the

little girl to Middlesbrough General Hospital for a check-up. Over the next few days, the nightmare unfolded...

Friday, June 12: The baby was admitted to Middlesbrough General. A doctor told the couple that their child's condition needed to be stabilized and that she would be detained for one or two days.

Saturday, June 13: The parents went to visit their daughter and were greeted by Dr Higgs and Dr Wyatt who told them the baby's condition may be hereditary and that it was important they examine the couple's other two daughters, one aged two years and the other aged seven.

The parents, worried and bemused, collected the other two girls and took them to hospital for examination.

After a wait of more than three hours, a nurse told the anxious parents that all three of their daughters had been taken into care by social workers. Despite anguished protests, they were not allowed access to their children.

Sunday, June 14: The parents were allowed to see the children in a hospital ward. The seven-year-old "just could not understand why she was in hospital when she was not ill."

Monday, June 15: Social workers informed the parents that the children had been removed to foster parents and that a care order had been made under Section 28 of the Childcare and Young Persons Act 1969.

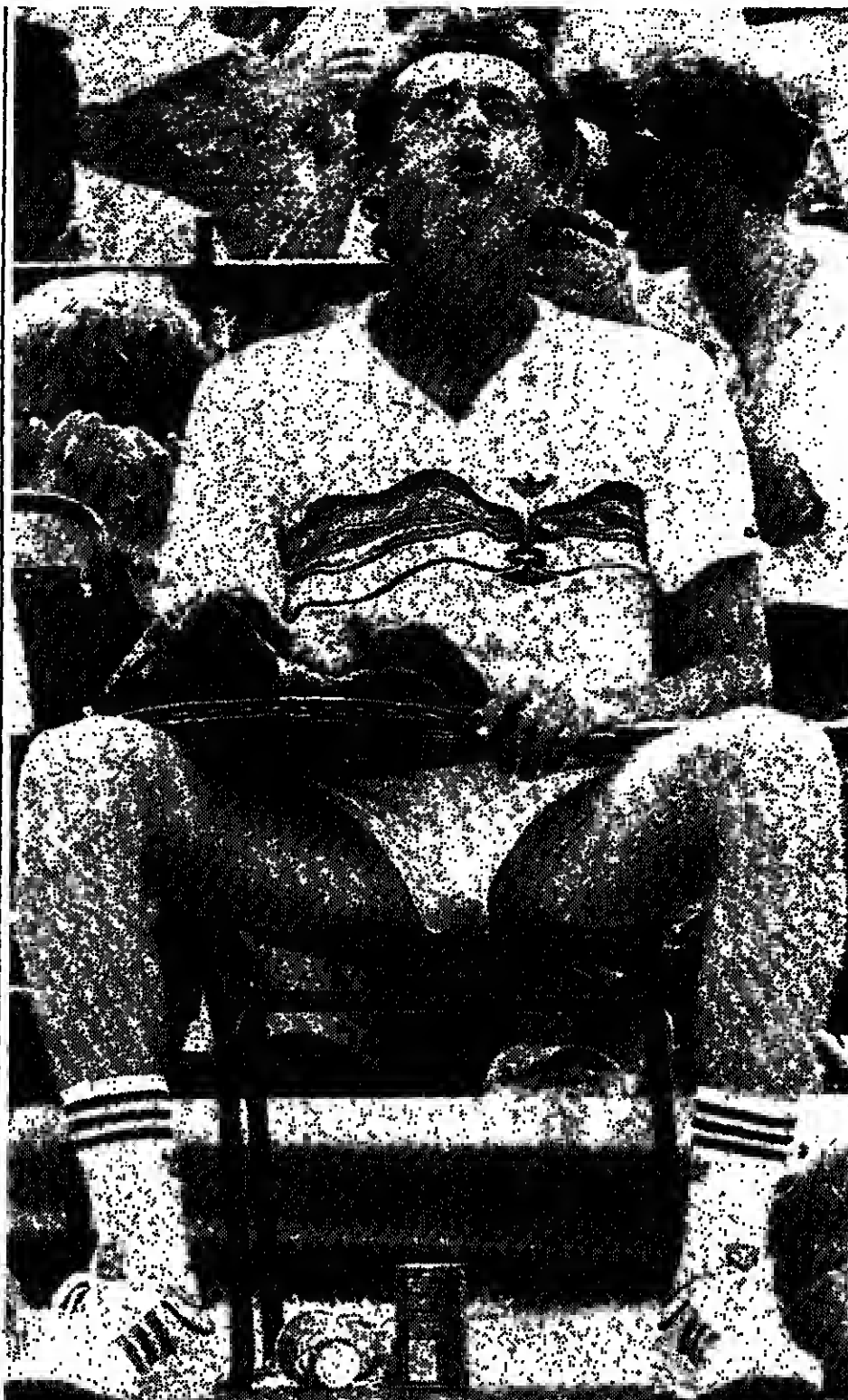
An application had been made to a

Middlesbrough magistrate on June 13, without reference to the parents, on the grounds that the children had been sexually abused. The magistrate had granted a 28-day care order because he had "reasonable cause to believe that the proper development (of the children) is being impaired or neglected... or (they are) being ill-treated."

Social workers also told the parents that, although they would be allowed access to the baby once a week, they would not be allowed to see either of the older children. The parents sought legal advice.

Tuesday, June 16: Solicitor informed the couple that a juvenile court hearing in Middlesbrough, when the parents could contest the care

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Last gasp winner: Peter Doherty, Friday's conqueror of Boris Becker, who battled through five sets to win at Wimbledon yesterday (Photograph: Tim Bishop). Reports, pages 43, 44

Heat wave heralds summer

By Howard Foster

Summer finally arrived yesterday to end one of the wettest Junes on record with temperatures reaching a humid 82°F - the highest of the year.

Forecasters at the London Weather Centre set aside their customary caution to predict increasingly fine weather from the middle of the week onwards, offering the prospect of a warm and sunny weekend.

But they said it was likely that thunderstorms would sweep the country before the sunshine arrived by tomorrow.

Bookmakers William Hill were obliged to pay out £25,000 to about 200 people yesterday who had successfully predicted that Sunday and Monday would be the first two consecutive June days with London temperatures over 75°F.

For those who still feel the need to have a wager on the elements, William Hill said that if they can obtain a prediction from the weathermen of a prolonged good spell, bets would be taken on when the first rain of July would fall.

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Reforms hailed as victory by Koreans

From David Watts, Seoul

A sweeping package of democratic reforms to South Korea - including direct presidential elections - was yesterday hailed by one of the two Opposition leaders, Mr Kim Dae Jung, as a victory for the Korean people.

South Koreans were delighted as Mr Roh Tae Woo, the ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman, unveiled the reforms after nearly three weeks of nationwide rioting. But they are today waiting for more details to be disclosed after an expected meeting

between Mr Roh and President Chun Doo Hwan.

In an extraordinary reversal, the South Korean Government offered the Opposition all its key demands in an attempt to end the crisis.

Mr Roh appeared on early morning television to announce a programme of change which includes amendment of the constitution to allow direct presidential elections; revision of the presidential election law to allow fair

competition; the restoration of Mr Kim Dae Jung's civil rights and the release of those held "under the present circumstances"; new guarantees on the safeguarding of human rights; revision or abolition of controls on the press; greater autonomy in local government and education and social purification; guarantees that political parties can carry out legal activities unfettered.

The new scenario meant, said Mr Roh, that presidential elections would be held under a new constitution so that a new president could take office in February next year.

The chairman said he would present the recommendations to President Chun Doo Hwan and advise their implementation.

"If they fail to be accepted, however, I want to make it very clear that I will resign from all public duties, including the presidential candidacy and the chairmanship of the Democratic Justice Party," he said.

The people of Seoul welcomed the news with smiles of relief, but Mr Kim Dae Jung was initially more cautious.

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Owen wins first round in battle on SDP future

By Robin Oakley and Richard Evans

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, yesterday won the first round in his battle to keep the Social Democrats as a separate party.

A majority on the SDP national committee backed his call to reject a merger with the Liberal Party, its partner in the Alliance.

The committee also refused to conduct a joint ballot of both parties as had been sought by the Liberals.

But the SDP now faces a damaging internal battle as opposing factions argue their cases for and against a merger in the run up to a ballot of the party's 60,000 members.

The national committee voted 18-13 in favour of Dr Owen's stand but now both sides will be allowed to lobby members by way of a 750 word submission.

Area parties will call meetings of SDP members to debate the issue before ballot papers are sent out on July 8. Party membership will be frozen until August 5 when the ballot is concluded.

Dr Owen, who will campaign against a merger, will have to wait and see whether a majority of the rank and file are prepared to back him too for the outcome is by no means a foregone conclusion.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, and Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr Bill Rodgers - Dr Owen's colleagues in the founding "Gang of Four" - will argue in favour of a merger. Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, will be urging them on from the sidelines.

Many SDP members have been working closely on the ground with the Liberals and in 70 constituencies, they conducted a joint selection of Alliance candidates for the election. In some cases local party organizations have been informally fused already.

Effectively the SDP leader has gambled his future on separatism. If the SDP members vote for the merger then it would be impossible for him to remain as leader.

Mrs Williams said yesterday, after the three-hour meeting of the national com-

mittee: "It was a very good meeting. There is no blood on the carpet. There were no personal insults flying about. There was no personal bitterness."

Dr Owen said: "The national committee has declared that we should come out against a merger and should work for a closer relationship with the Liberals and to try to

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build the Alliance forward. I think it is unwise to merge and I will make that very clear to everybody."

But in supporting Dr Owen's refusal to contemplate a full merger with the Liberal Party, the SDP's management body has put at risk the whole future of the Alliance.

Instead, the national committee yesterday voted 18 to 13 in favour of recommending to members that they should say yes to what will be the first question on their ballot paper, which now reads: "Do you want the national committee to negotiate a closer constitutional framework for the Alliance, short of merger, which preserves the identity of the SDP?"

The second question on the paper will read: "Do you want to negotiate a merger of the SDP and the Liberal Party into one party?"



Visitor's passports to be valid for US

The British Visitor's Passport, available at post offices, has been extended to cover the USA, Hong Kong and New Zealand, to cut delays in the processing of 10-year passports.

Customers can also use the visitor's passport to obtain a visa for travel to America.

Travellers bound for the USA and Hong Kong will be able to apply for the visitor's passport until the end of September and for New Zealand until the end of August.

The passport, which can be obtained over the counter, is valid for a year's travel and costs £7.50.

Applicants need to present two photographs and two suitable proofs of identity, such as a birth certificate and a driving licence.

The King Size from Dunhill



The style and quality of the fine gold lettering on each Dunhill King Size cigarette demonstrates the care which goes into its making.

It is the same care in tobacco selection and blending which creates the classic Dunhill taste.

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Portfolio Gold

● The £4,000 daily prize in yesterday's Portfolio Gold competition was won by Mrs Anne Davies of Crowborough, East Sussex.
● There is a further £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list page 29

Lonrho sale

Crockfords Club and seven other casinos have been sold by Lonrho in a £128m deal to the Brest Walker leisure company. Page 25

Tripes results

Cambridge University Tripos results including Classics and Education are published today. Page 15

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NEWS SUMMARY

Stricter curbs on knives planned

Stricter controls on the carrying and use of knives are expected to be introduced by Home Office ministers. Powers of arrest for possession of types of knives not covered by the present laws are being considered, putting the onus on carriers to prove their intentions.

Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester West, said yesterday that he would bring in his own Bill to outlaw the possession of knives if the Government did not act quickly. He is campaigning to restrict the possession of all types of knives and for the courts to impose harsher penalties. Twenty-five London police officers were injured in knife attacks last year, he said, and 26 had been stabbed already this year.

Giant show

The mammoth recently discovered in a peat bog in Shropshire is to be exhibited at the Aerospace Museum at RAF Cosford, Shropshire, and a permanent exhibition hall is planned.

The display will include a model of a 14ft high mammoth, and about 100,000 people are expected to visit the exhibition.

The discovery of the mammoth bones is considered one of the most important finds of its kind in Western Europe.

Van plan rejected

Workers at the Bedford van plant rejected a Japanese style employment agreement last night, in spite of warnings that the move would mean closure and the loss of 1,700 jobs.

Yesterday union negotiators walked out of a last ditch meeting with management, each side blaming the other for refusing to continue. This morning the unions will report back to the company on the rejection. Bedford management appears to have modified its hard line that the plant would close today unless the unions accepted the agreement, which would cut costs by 25 per cent but result in the loss of a further 400 to 500 jobs. It hopes to present a negotiated agreement to a new venture set up with Isuzu to rescue the Luton plant, which is losing £500,000 a week.

Church pioneer

The Methodist conference, meeting at Portsmouth, yesterday elected the first woman district chairman — widely regarded at British Methodism's equivalent of a bishop.

Mrs Kathleen Richardson, aged 48, a mother of three daughters has been a minister in the Deobly Dale and Clayton West circuit since 1979.

She has been elected, initially for six years, as chairman of the West Yorkshire district. She received 312 votes to her rival's 180.

Ambush claim

A republican paramilitary splinter group yesterday claimed responsibility for the attack on a car driven by the wife of a former Official Unionist MP.

The South Armagh Irish National Liberation Army admitted spraying a car carrying Mrs Elizabeth Nicholson and two children with bullets in an ambush aimed at killing her husband, James.

The gang is believed to be led by a man released from jail last October and wanted for questioning in connection with 27 killings.

New food scare

More products from Safeway stores in Edinburgh have been contaminated, police said yesterday. Yogurt showed traces of arsenic and a boy has been treated in hospital after drinking cola, although arsenic was not found.

Det Chief Supt Donald Lyon, head of Lothian and Borders CID, said three city stores were now involved. So far, he said no motive had emerged and they were not close to an arrest.

Terrorist plea fails

An attempt by the former MP, Mrs Bernadette McAleisey, to challenge the continued imprisonment of the terrorist leader, Dominic McGlinchey, failed in Dublin's High Court yesterday. Mrs McAleisey asked the court to order an inquiry into his continued detention.

But Mr Justice Egan said he could not deal with the case as a similar application on behalf of McGlinchey had been rejected by another judge recently. Mrs McAleisey said she would appeal to the supreme court.

Triumph for British chess pair

By Raymond Keene Chess Correspondent

British grand masters have crushed their Russian opponents in the fifth round of the world chess interzonal qualifying tournament at Subotica, Yugoslavia.

The reigning British champion, Jon Speelman, of Hampstead, defeated the Russian grandmaster, Chernin, while Nigel Short, of Bolton, destroyed his opponent, the former world champion, Smyslov. In the sixth round Short and Speelman drew their game against each other.

After six rounds, the top scores are: Speelman and Sax (Hungary) 4½ points; Short, Tal (USSR) and Ribli (Hungary) 4 points.

Three players from the 17 present will qualify for the next stage of the World Chess Championship.

Meanwhile the International Chess Federation has announced arrangements for the remaining two interzonal qualifying tournaments. They will be held in Szekes, Hungary, from July 17 and in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, from August 1.

Murder police see guests

Guests at a wedding at Tunstall Methodist Church, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, on Saturday, were being questioned yesterday by detectives investigating the murder of a girl, Christine.

Justine Harley, aged 16, who disappeared while shopping, was found in the cellar on Sunday.

Kimberley couple to face quiz

The stepfather and mother of Kimberley, the girl aged four who was murdered at her home in Greenwich, south London, last year, are to be interviewed in prison by the inquiry team investigating her death.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, who is leading the inquiry, will visit Wormwood Scrubs to question Nigel Hall, who is serving life for murder, and Holloway Prison, where the girl's mother, Pauline Carlisle, is serving 12 years for grievous bodily harm, assault and cruelty.

Mr Blom-Cooper will be accompanied by two other members of his team, Mr Jim Harding, child care director of the NSPCC, and Miss Elizabeth Milton, a former assistant chief nursing officer.

The inquiry will today hear evidence from the first four witnesses: the girl's doctor; a pathologist; Mrs Camilla Bacon, who first alerted social workers; and Mr Gordon Whiteley who fostered the child in 1984.

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BR pensions opens sale of £40m art portfolio

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

The British Rail Pension Fund has decided to sell off its art portfolio, amassed at a cost of some £40 million.

Mr Maurice Stonefrost, its chief executive, made the announcement yesterday after the first experimental sale from the collection brought in a total of £2,048,013 at Sotheby's.

Mr Stonefrost said that the 98 lots of Old Master prints had cost the fund £641,000. "As an investment it works out at a 3 per cent per annum real return on top of inflation," he said.

He admitted that equities

Tourism plan could create 50,000 London jobs

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

The Government aims to create 50,000 new jobs in London by the early 1990s by providing extra resources to boost tourism.

London's tourism chiefs, in a new plan of action for increasing the number of visitors to the city, said yesterday that the priorities included removing homeless families from bed and breakfast and cheap hotel rooms and increasing the number of beat policemen to improve safety.

Mr Norman Fowler, the new Secretary of State for

Employment, helped to launch the London Tourist Board's Tourism Strategy for London, and said he planned to take "an extremely close and personal interest" in the tourist industry.

He invited the city's tourism leaders to take part in detailed discussions with him. "We will consider what contribution the Government can make," he said.

The strategy calls for a concerted drive by government, local authorities, private enterprise and tourist bodies to continue to develop London not only as a tourist centre but also as the

"gateway" to other parts of the UK and Europe.

Although a recent London Tourist Board survey of residents showed that most want fewer visitors and believe that, for example, tourist coaches clog up the streets, the board's chairman, Mr John Salisse, refuted suggestions that the city centre was now saturated.

There was scope, he said, for encouraging tourists to attractions in outlying boroughs.

The strategy document estimates that by the early part of the next decade London will be playing host to 12 million overseas visitors a year, compared with 8.2 million last

year, and 15 million from other parts of the UK, plus uncalculated millions on day visits.

"Few other cities in the world have experienced such a successful growth as a tourist destination."

The board estimates that by the early 1990s there could be a shortage of up to 28,000 tourist rooms in London and it calls on the government, local councils and financial institutions to encourage and invest in more two and three-star hotel developments, and to rehouse the homeless in more suitable accommodation.

As well as demanding greater exploitation of the Thames as a tourist amenity, the strategy document calls for further relaxation of licensing laws and shop opening hours.

Plans to close Oxford Street completely to traffic and make it a pedestrian paradise have been dropped but most traffic is to be banned from Oxford Circus with some major streets paved over (Our Motor Industry Correspondent writes).

The attack on traffic in London's busiest streets also means that Parliament Square is likely to be closed in front of

Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's church with traffic in future flowing in both directions around the three remaining sides of the heavily congested square.

Tonight Westminster City council will vote on these schemes which have been recommended after a year-long study involving research by traffic consultants and detailed consultation with residents.

A vote in favour of the recommendations will give the go-ahead for full public consultation with the changes taking at least a year to implement.

'Invisible' submarine boosts huge order hope

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

A big achievement by one of the Royal Navy's latest nuclear-powered submarines has boosted British hopes of winning a huge defence contract with the Canadian government, potentially worth billions of pounds.

Britain, France and the United States will be the main contenders for a Canadian deal that would involve 10 to 12 nuclear-powered submarines, built over 15 years.

Intense competition is guaranteed after Canada disclosed a significant switch in defence policy in its recently published White Paper with a decision to change to nuclear-powered submarines from its existing diesel-engine boats.

British hopes rest with the Trafalgar Class submarines, each costing about £235 million.

Yesterday it was disclosed that HMS Trafalgar, the first in the Trafalgar Class, was praised for being the quietest and most undetectable submarine during an exercise with the US Navy recently.

Trafalgar, whose hull is covered with special noise reducing tiles, is also equipped with the most advanced "stealth" technology, enabling her to remain almost "invisible" under water.

During the US naval exercise, the Royal Navy submarine, the only British boat taking part, remained undetected.

Until recently, it was a highly classified secret that the Trafalgar Class, with their advanced "hush" technology, made them even quieter than the latest diesel-powered submarines, which in the past have always achieved lower noise levels.

Yesterday Dr Rodney Leach, chief executive and managing director of the pri-

vatized Vickers shipbuilding and engineering company, VSEL Consortium, which builds the submarines at Barrow, said: "We're urging the merits of the Trafalgar Class, so the latest achievements by these submarines will obviously help."

Dr Leach said that French submarines were much noisier, because they were not based on the very latest stealth technology.

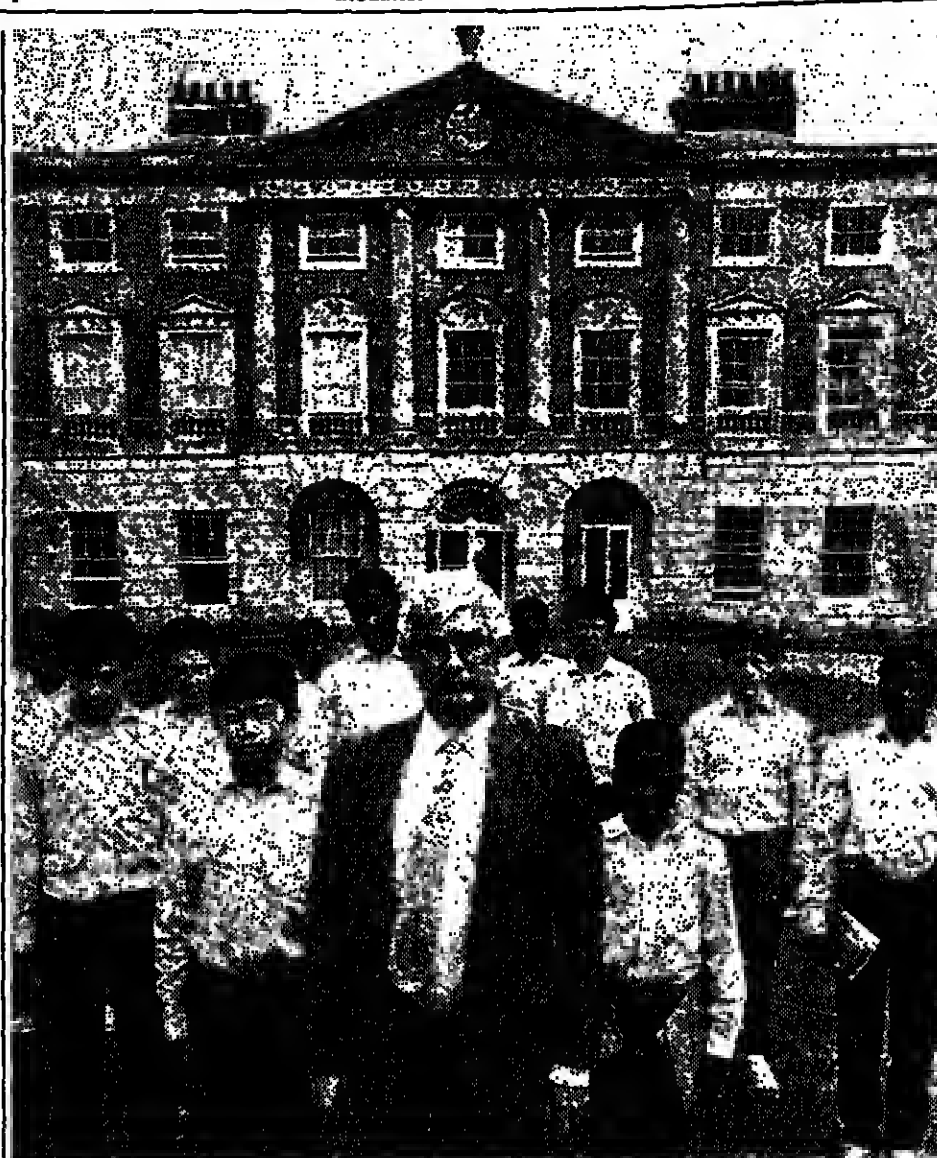
The Trafalgar Class submarines, on the other hand, were so quiet that "you could put a pencil on the top of the turbine casing and it would stay absolutely still."

If the Vickers company wins the submarine contract, it is expected that Canada would want the first two built in Britain and the rest assembled in a Canadian yard. The submarines would be on station in the Canadian areas of responsibility in the north-east Pacific, the north Atlantic and the Canadian Arctic.

Celebrating the first anniversary of the privatized Vickers company, Dr Leach said yesterday that he was still hopeful of winning the contract to supply eight diesel-powered Upholder Class submarines to Saudi Arabia, in spite of strong competition from the French.

The decision on that deal is expected to be made personally by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Recent firing trials of the Vickers 155mm self-propelled howitzer, AS90, proved very successful, Dr Leach said yesterday. The AS90 is being offered to the British Army after the collapse of the joint European howitzer project, SP70, which had to be shelved at a loss to British taxpayers of more than £80 million.



Mr Richard Woollett with third-year pupils at the school (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

'Poor man's Eton' fights on

Woolverstone Hall, Suffolk, a school for boys, which draws much of its pupils from ethnic minority or single-parent backgrounds, is to fight a threat of closure.

The state-run boarding school for boys, which draws most of its 250 pupils from deprived backgrounds in inner London, is run by the Inner London Education Authority, which votes next month on a final decision on its future.

Opened as a boys' grammar school in 1951 to cater for sons of servicemen and London boys who would benefit from a boarding education, Woolverstone Hall's old boys include Mr Jonathan Sayeed, Conservative MP for Bristol East, and Ian McEwan, the author.

It later became a comprehensive, taking a bigger proportion of its pupils from ethnic minority or single-parent backgrounds.

The school remains proud of its record, in spite of criticisms two years ago by school inspectors who complained to the Department of Education and Science about low morale, unsatisfactory management and poor attitudes to work.

Mr Richard Woollett, the headmaster for eight years, said yesterday that it was unfair to claim that at £8,000 a year it cost more to educate each pupil than at Eton.

"The figure is inflated by Ilea by including costly repairs and overheads which would not be normally taken into

account for assessing the costs per pupil at other schools," he said.

The school has a generous staff-pupil ratio of one to seven, most of the 30 staff closely involved in sporting activities.

Mr Woollett said that the school, which takes boys aged 11 to 16, had an above average success rate at public examinations. What could not be measured were the benefits accrued from a boarding school education.

If Ilea agrees to a notice of closure, the last intake of 50 pupils, chosen on the recommendation of primary school headmasters or at the request of parents, will begin dormitory life next September.

Law Society call on tenant rights

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society called for a better deal from the courts for landlords and tenants in a report published yesterday.

It wants a housing division in the county court to increase public awareness of legal remedies on housing disputes and to provide specialist help.

The reports, *Justice for Housing*, emphasizes that people are generally unaware of their rights.

Tenants have little involvement in possession cases brought against them with only a third of the tenants going to court, the society says.

Few matters involving disrepair go to court although some 2.75 million homes need £1,000 or more spent on them.

The report is a response to the Government's civil justice review.

The Law Society rejects the two-stage procedure for arrears cases suggested in the review's paper on housing, fearing that it would incur

delays and increase cost and lead to more evictions.

An informal arbitration procedure as suggested for other cases could lead to "rough justice".

Mr Gerald Newman, solicitor at the Law Society, says: "The Government is to have special regard for inner cities. Legal remedies for housing problems should be a priority."

The society says that in arrears cases, landlords should give the court information on tenants' circumstances, both to encourage solutions before court hearings and to help courts to decide on cases.

There should be improved representative action where large numbers of residents are affected, for example in a dispute about repairs or the meaning of a lease.

More duty advice schemes are needed at courts so that legal help can be obtained more easily.

Maxwell ends talks on Today

By Roland Rudd

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers, yesterday afternoon withdrew from talks to buy *Today*, the colour tabloid newspaper, created a year ago by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho chief executive.

The former Labour MP had reportedly agreed in principle to take control of *Today*.

It had been believed the newspaper was going to be bought by Pergamon Media Trust, a Maxwell family vehicle, for £10 million and to take more than about £30 million in loan stock.

But Mr Maxwell suddenly announced that he had withdrawn from negotiations. The brief statement, issued by Mr Maxwell's office late yesterday afternoon, said: "Robert Maxwell, chairman of Pergamon Media Trust, announces that he has withdrawn from the negotiations to purchase *Today* (UK), the owners and publishers of *Today*."

News International, publisher of *The Times* and three other national newspapers, has resumed talks with Lonrho.

It is understood that News International's chief executive, Mr Rupert Murdoch, flew into London after a revised offer was made, although he will not be involved in the direct talks.

Mr Bill O'Neill, managing director of London Post Printers Limited, said: "If News International is successful we will continue *Today*. Our motives for making the bid is to preserve and save the Newspaper."

Associated Newspaper's Director of Corporate Affairs, Mr Brian Park, increased speculation that the *Daily Mail*'s owners could still be in the battle, saying: "We were an original and serious contender to purchase *Today*. We maintain our interest."

Doubts cast on bus law reforms

By Our Transport Correspondent

The deregulation of public bus services outside London, leading to the creation of private monopolies, according to a report published yesterday.

Deregulation under the Transport Act 1985 began last October and was intended to introduce more competition.

However, a study prepared for South East Economic Development Strategy, a group representing eight local authorities in the South-east, said that in six out of seven towns which had been studied, no competition had emerged, and in the seventh, Oxford, the competition was so intense that resources were being wasted.

The report was prepared by Dr Peter Stanley of Oxford Polytechnic.

It was written when regulation had been in force for only a few months, and he acknowledged it was too soon to draw firm long-term conclusions, but he said that where a private operator was able to operate a route without competition this amounted to a private monopoly.

He agreed that more competition had emerged in some parts of the country, but that in the South-east the prospects of earning profits in many areas were not sufficient to stimulate competition.

Dr Stanley argued against any attempt to deregulate local bus services, but proposed that local authorities should try to move towards a system of franchising under which operators would negotiate to operate services to local authorities' specifications.

All Change (SEEDS, Daneshill House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Herts SG1 1HN; £25).

Travel by rail 'will get worse'

By Tim Jones

Rail commuters face overcrowding, increasing delays, dirty trains and annual fare increases well above the rate of inflation unless British Rail changes its corporate plan, according to a report prepared for rail workers.

The preliminary findings of the report, by National Economic Research Associates (NERA) were released yesterday at the annual conference of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The NUR commissioned the report, which will be published in August, is expected to show that up to 10,000 more permanent railway jobs will be needed to maintain standards.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the NUR general secretary, believes British Rail plans will in fact amount to a 20,000 shortfall in jobs with a much reduced network and large-scale closures of rural lines.

Mr Alan Foster, president of the NUR, told the conference that individual unions had no chance of winning a fight with an employer.

Unions, he said, needed to support each other against attack, but that course was denied to them under present law.

Nature sites are saved by credit card

Three of Britain's most threatened wildlife sites have been bought for the nation by Barclaycard and declared official nature reserves.

The sites, purchased as part of Barclaycard's twenty-first anniversary celebrations, were officially accepted on behalf of the nation yesterday by Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment.

The sites are the Titchmarsh reserve, in the Nene Valley, Northamptonshire, Sopley Common, near Bournemouth, and Adel Dam Park in Leeds.

He ne sex

The North Health Authority plays the two centre of the abuse culture announced covering the future abuse of a model for country.

Dr Liam regional head of clinical medicine announced that a regional of consultant future abuse of the South Tees be discussed.

The decision line with child abuse Government, discussions with Higgs and Dr but it was no reflection on man for the au

The consu group would outside the So District but in region.

It is intended as a pilot scheme evaluated with

It would be whether to Northern region and if it is successful establish a pattern areas around the

A spokesman authority said

A record rise child sexual abuse 137 per cent year, will be annual National Society Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse today.

National estimates of reports to registers in Wales are 6,000 under 17 sexual abuse, 9,590 children are sexually assaulted.

Reports of child sexual abuse have risen by 75 per cent since the NSPCC's black and white report last year, which said that the factor causing paediatric or abuse the

Further evidence child abuse statistics provided Association of Social Services.

Move extra fans

The Belgian asked the House yesterday Liverpool football to face charge slaughter over Stadium Disaster

The 26, said ring leaders in 1985 which led to granted writs of habeas corpus, preventing dition, in April a Court ruled that ings were fatally legal technicality

But the Solicitor Sir Nicholas representing Government to Lords yesterday procedure used practical and right

The High Court that evidence to land came nuts month period was not in proper

But that would involved 50 police going to Belgium translation of evidence, Sir Nic

He claimed it to everything the Act was designed

The hearing, last four days today.

Man k attack

A man was held stabbed to death by three men as the Queen was about stage at an open-air court was told ye

The killing too an argument near the stage at the rock festival at House, Herefordshire, St Albans Court was told ye

Mr Brian Higgs prosecution, said Mr Gwynn, aged 27, was held from Robin Richings, stabbed at least 10 times in the attack

Mr Higgs said the help was sent Mr Higgs said all of

Health chiefs adopt new procedures for sex abuse diagnosis

By Peter Davenport and David Sapsford

The Northern Regional Health Authority, which employs the two doctors at the centre of the Cleveland child abuse controversy, yesterday announced new procedures covering the diagnosis of sexual abuse which may become a model for other areas in the country.

Dr Liam Donaldson, the regional medical officer and head of clinical policy, announced that he was establishing a regional reference group of consultants with which all future suspected cases from the South Tees district would be discussed.

The decision, which is in line with draft guidelines on child abuse produced by the Government, was taken after discussions with Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, but it was not intended as a reflection on them, a spokesman for the authority said.

The consultants on the group would be drawn from outside the South Tees Health District but from within the region.

It is intended that it will act as a pilot scheme which will be evaluated within a year.

It would then be decided whether to apply it to the Northern region as a whole and if it is successful it may establish a pattern for other areas around the country.

A spokesman for the authority said: "The detection

of the sexual abuse of children is on the increase. Recent events in Cleveland have shown the need to ensure that the public is confident that essential action to give early and adequate protection to children in need, and help to their families, is balanced with a broadly based decision-making process at the time of initial diagnosis."

Other consultants working in the South Tees district will also, as from yesterday, discuss cases with the special reference group.

Speaking at a press conference at the authority's headquarters at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dr Donaldson said: "We realized there was a community in turmoil and what we want to achieve is stability."

Also yesterday the panel of experts who are to provide clinical second opinions on the 202 children who have been taken into care since May for the Cleveland social services department, began its work.

It will initially examine the cases of 20 children who are the subjects of current legal moves to secure their return home.

The panel is headed by Professor Israel Kolvin, a leading psychiatrist who is chairman of the child adolescent executive committee of the Royal College of Psychiatrists and chairman of its sub-

committee on child sexual abuse.

He said: "We want to remove any shadow of suspicion and we hope the families involved will feel confident enough to come and talk to us."

He added: "Child abuse is a massive growth area and I don't think the health services and social services have made appropriate allowance for this growth."

Government guidelines on how local authorities should react to cases of the sexual abuse of children were only published in draft form for the first time last year - until then, they were not counted as a specific category of child abuse.

The guidelines will not, in fact, get statutory backing until the autumn and even then will only provide a framework for local authorities to draw up their own individual sets of procedures about how to handle such cases.

Under the Department of Health and Social Security's draft guide, *Child Abuse - Working Together*, it is made clear that "services must be available immediately to provide support and protection for the child when abuse is disclosed. Care away from the family must be provided if safety at home cannot be assured."

It says that any fears about sexual abuse must be communicated immediately to other agencies so that a decision can be made about how an investigation should be conducted.

"A child's statement that he or she is being abused should be accepted as true until proved otherwise. Children rarely lie about sexual abuse", it says.

"If the abuse has occurred within the previous 48 hours, the investigation must need to include the collection of forensic evidence by a suitably-qualified doctor."

The guidelines emphasize that the child's welfare must be the overriding concern of all the professional staff who become involved. There is need for close co-operation between doctors, social services, police and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the guide says.

A record rise in reports of child sexual abuse, showing a 137 per cent increase last year, will be announced by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children today.

National estimates for 1986 of reports to child abuse registers in England and Wales are 6,330 children under 17 sexually abused and 9,590 children under 15 physically assaulted.

Reports of child neglect have risen by 75 per cent and the NSPCC blames marital discord as the most common factor causing parents to neglect or abuse their children.

Further evidence of increasing child abuse came from statistics provided by the Association of Directors of Social Services, showing a

22 per cent increase in children registered by local authorities as victims of sexual or physical abuse or seriously at risk of abuse. Last year 29,666 children were registered.

The highest increase, of 36 per cent, was in Yorkshire and Humberside with 3,721 children registered; London had the next highest increase at 30 per cent and 3,939 children registered; the north of England had an increase of 18 per cent with 2,217 cases, and Northern Ireland had a 10 per cent increase, with 1,368 cases.

More than 80 per cent of the sexual abuse victims in the NSPCC estimates were girls and fewer than half of the registered children were living with both their natural parents.

Moves to extradite fans 'fair'

The Belgian Government asked the House of Lords yesterday to extradite 26 Liverpool football supporters to face charges of manslaughter over the Heysel Stadium disaster.

The 26, said to have been ringleaders in the events of 1985 which left 39 dead, were granted writs of habeas corpus, preventing their extradition, in April when the High Court ruled that the proceedings were fatally flawed by a legal technicality.

But the Solicitor General, Sir Nicholas Lyell, QC, representing the Belgian Government, told five Law Lords yesterday that the procedure used was "sensible, practical and right in law".

The High Court had ruled that evidence taken in England came outside the two-month period allowed and was not in proper form.

But that would have involved 50 police witnesses going to Belgium and the translation of 1,500 pages of evidence, Sir Nicholas said.

He claimed it was contrary to everything the Extradition Act was designed to avoid.

The hearing, expected to last four days, continues today.

Builders put case for country town

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Plans for a country town with nearly 5,000 houses and a population of 11,500 at Bramshill in north-east Hampshire are to be submitted today by Consortium Developments Ltd, a group which earlier this year had its plans for a new town in the Essex Green Belt rejected.

The proposed town, named Foxley Wood, and its associated commercial, employment and social developments, would be built on 710 acres on a worked out gravel pit.

Consortium Developments announced its intentions for the site last year, and since then consultants have been preparing the development brief for providing the town with shopping and community facilities, workshops, schools, a library, a church and public houses.

The plan to start a new community in the area was put forward by the consortium as an alternative to a dispersal development proposed by Hampshire County Council, but that option was subsequently removed by the council when it decided to reduce the number of houses it estimated would be required by the year 2001.

Consortium Developments,

whose plan for a town at Tillingham Hall, Essex, was rejected after a public inquiry, says the effect of the council's decision was to reduce the stated requirement for 17,000-18,000 homes to 11,550 between 1991 and 2001, but the consortium believes that the change of policy will lead to people having to move out of the area to find homes.

It has submitted its application to Hart District Council in the knowledge that the local authorities are opposed to more housing in the area but buoyed by evidence of support from the Government.

Consortium Developments, which has plans for more small towns on a similar scale, expects the application to result in a public inquiry next year.

Plans for another large development, this time a village, with 3,000 homes at Carlton Gibbet, west of Cambridge, were disclosed yesterday. Alfred McAlpine Homes East have submitted a planning application for the village, which would be called Swansley Wood, to the South Cambridgeshire District Council. It joins several other plans for new villages around Cambridge.

Video eye view of cathedral kestrels



By Andrew Morgan

A nesting kestrel at Peterborough Cathedral, Cambridgeshire, yesterday, with two chicks aged about one month which are being observed by a video camera as they take their first steps towards flight.

The Royal Society for the Protec-

tion of Birds set up the £1,200 camera on a tower last February. A monitor in the cathedral nave has allowed more than 5,000 people to watch the young kestrels in the past two weeks.

The public watched yesterday as the fifth of the six chicks made its maiden flight from a ledge.

The first two took a 300-yard flight



along the length of the cathedral building last Friday.

The exercise nearly ended in failure before the nest was built when the male adult plummeted to earth from a tower with acute hypothermia, although it might have suffered poisoning after eating a contaminated sparrow.

It was cured after being nursed indoors overnight by RSPB officers.

"The male found its mate again and they nested in a disused medieval stone rainwater duct in the south-west corner of the cathedral, about 120ft above the ground," Mr Lawrence Rose, the RSPB's co-ordinator, said. (Photographs: John Rogers)

Savings lost in swindle

A City businessman was jailed for three years yesterday for a fraud which lost hundreds of small investors their savings.

When Andrew Warburg's company crashed in 1981, investors lost about £2.5 million the Central Criminal Court was told.

Warburg's victims included Mrs Kim Knudsen, a widow with a deaf and dumb child. She did not want to be involved in high risk investment, but wanted cash for her son's future. She lost £10,000.

Warburg, aged 43, a chartered accountant, of The Drive, Wallington, Surrey, admitted fraudulent trading and false accounting between October 1978 and March 1981.

Mrs Barbara Mills, QC, for the prosecution, said that by the time his company, Norton Warburg, collapsed, 400 people, including former Bank of England employees, had invested with it. "These funds often either represented their life savings or sums they had acquired on their retirement."

Warburg started in business in 1973, when he was 29, but by October 1978 he was insolvent. Until then the company had operated properly and honestly, Mr Vivian Robinson, QC, for the defence, told the court.

Mr Robinson said one substantial investor in the company had been the pop group, Pink Floyd. But in September 1978 they ended their agreement and withdrew £860,000. This put the company in a very difficult position.

Warburg continued to operate for almost three years by soliciting more funds from the public. Mrs Mills said investors received quarterly accounts to show their funds were intact, although the cash element of their portfolio had mainly been spent on keeping the company afloat.

Warburg had not been personally enriched by the fraud, the court was told. When the company collapsed, Warburg fled for bankruptcy but went to live in Spain in 1982 before the hearings were complete. He remained there until 1985 when he informed British authorities he was returning. He was arrested when he arrived at Heathrow.

BMA conference Patients' right to choose

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The chairman of the British Medical Association council yesterday criticized moves by some health authorities to refuse to treat patients from other districts.

Dr John Marks told the BMA annual representative meeting in Bristol that doctors should oppose "insidious" management moves which restricted the patient's right to choose which hospital to attend.

When deciding the best secondary care for patients a general practitioner should be able to provide the best service for the patient. That might be provided by a local hospital or by a hospital in an adjoining authority.

"There are parts in London where managers are telling us that they cannot take patients from outside the district because they cannot afford it. This should not be happening," Dr Marks said.

Earlier the meeting voted against a motion calling for alternative methods of funding the NHS.

Dr Michael Gilkes, an eye surgeon in Brighton, said that both doctors and the public had to face the fact that it was no longer economically feasible to provide a comprehensive health service free at the point of need.

A patient with a self-inflicted illness caused by alcohol or smoking should not

necessarily be eligible for NHS treatment.

Dr Colin Smith, chairman of the BMA's medical academic staff committee, said that the economics did not change whether the health service was funded by the Government, the private sector or through personal finance.

He said he did not want a repeat of the experience he had while working in America when a patient told him that he could not afford to be treated because he had run out of insurance cover and was still paying last year's bills.

"If I see that happening in this country I will give up working here."

Doctors protest over 'limits to free speech'

Doctors are being hounded by managers for speaking up in public if they are concerned about patient services, it was claimed yesterday.

Speakers at the British Medical Association's annual representative meeting said that doctors were being challenged and in some cases suspended by their health authorities for speaking out.

Dr Norman Lambert, a community physician in South Warwickshire, said: "All doctors are now having to look over their shoulders to see if the health authority is listening every time they want to express matters of public concern".

Other doctors alleged that restrictions on freedom of speech now being imposed on the medical profession had led to the cancellation of a conference on deprivation in inner cities and the suppression of the Health Education Council document on health inequalities, *The Health Divide*.

Doctors overwhelmingly supported a motion stating that the medical profession had a duty and a right to express in public both personal and collective opinions about the quality of patient care and management within the National Health Service.

Vigilante gets life for murder

A man who kicked a father of three to death in a park after mistaking him for a wanted rapist was jailed for life for murder yesterday.

Three men who joined him in a search for the rapist after reading a report in a newspaper were cleared of murder and manslaughter charges at Lewes Crown Court, East Sussex.

Mr Justice McCowan had told the three men did not join in a "ferocious" attack by Abdul Barouda, aged 21, of Gosspus Green, Crawley, West Sussex, on Mr David Dillon, aged 36, a Gatwick airport loader.

The jury was told that Barouda had asked Christopher Barclay, aged 22, of Park Way, Crawley, and brothers Simon Hibberd, aged 20, and Andrew Hibberd, aged 25, both of Downland Drive, Crawley, to join him in a search for a sexual attacker after seeing what they thought was an Identikit picture of him in a local newspaper.

However Barouda had challenged Mr Dillon, of Gosspus Green Parade, Crawley, who was on his way to meet his wife from work at the Gatwick duty-free shop.

Barouda told the court that he lost his temper when

Call for strong and positive leadership

The health service needs strong, positive leadership and a management philosophy based on quality if it is not to lose out to private care, an industrialist said last night.

Sir Roy Griffiths, managing director of J Sainsbury, said there was a need for the health service to ensure that quality of service pervaded the whole of the organization.

Sir Roy, government adviser on the health service and deputy chairman of the NHS management board, was speaking at the fourth Redcliff-Maud Memorial Lecture in London.

Tennis guard is dismissed

By John Goodbody Sports News Correspondent

A security guard at Wimbledon was dismissed yesterday after allegations that he smuggled spectators without tickets into the ground for money.

Reports that several guards had been bribed are being investigated by their employers, Securiguard Services, of Holborn, London.

The All England Club said: "After a report in a Sunday newspaper regarding a security guard, the individual concerned has been dismissed by his employers."

The *News of the World* named Seyham Vela as giving a reporter who posed as a spectator access to the courts for £20, and added that other guards were giving similar facilities.

Mr Ken Wood, of Securiguard, said: "We would welcome any specific evidence of what has actually gone on so that we can investigate further."

He added that the guard was a member of the firm's temporary staff. Securiguard employs guards at Wimbledon to keep order and check tickets. Many are hired specially for the Wimbledon fortnight.

Mr Wood declined to give any further details about the incident or any investigations. The Duchess of York visited the championships yesterday, the first sunny day of the event.

Wimbledon reports, page 42

Doctor is struck off

A doctor who charged the health service after giving his patients vaccinations they did not need was ordered to be struck off the medical register yesterday.

Dr Sharangdhara Prasad, aged 53, admitted 27 charges of unnecessarily giving potentially dangerous inoculation to patients at his practice in Edgbaston, Birmingham. The General Medical Council disciplinary committee was told that one patient had five influenza vaccinations in a year.

New appeal for Blenheim

The volunteers who spent 12 years restoring a Bristol Blenheim aeroplane only to see it destroyed in a crash within a month of its maiden flight said yesterday that they would build another.

The owner, Mr Graham Warner, launched an appeal for £100,000 and work will start as soon as possible. The restorers will use parts from the wrecked Blenheim and from two other aircraft owned by heritage organizations.

Drummer on drugs charge

A former drummer with Culture Club, Roy George's band, told police that in the pop world, taking cocaine was like having a drink. It was stated at Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday.

Jon Moss, of St John's Wood, north London, was conditionally discharged for a year and ordered to pay £200 prosecution costs after admitting possessing 30 grammes of cocaine.

Man killed in 'frenzied attack' at pop concert

A man was held down and stabbed to death in an attack by three men as the rock band Queen was about to come on stage at an open-air concert, a court was told yesterday.

The killing took place after an argument near the front of the stage at the Knebworth rock festival at Knebworth House, Hertfordshire, last August. St Albans Crown Court was told.

Mr Brian Higgs, QC, for the prosecution, said that Thomas McGuigan, aged 21, of Aldrie, Walsall, had been hit from behind by Colin Richings, aged 25, and stabbed at least eight times by Adam Grant, aged 22. A third man, Robert Taylor, aged 25, joined in the attack by punching the helpless victim.

Mr Higgs said that the defendants, all of Stevenage,

Hertfordshire, who deny murder, had been making "a thorough nuisance of themselves".

"There came a time when Mr Richings started to make offensive gestures to a group which included the man now dead, Tom McGuigan", Mr Higgs said.

An admonishment by the group triggered off "what became a frenzied attack on Mr McGuigan", Mr Higgs said. "One stab wound inflicted by the defendant Grant went to the heart of Mr McGuigan and killed him."

He said that Grant was overheard at Stevenage police station after his arrest telling another man: "I am going to say it was self defence, the geezer cut me first". The trial continues today.

Scientists hear how new techniques cut risk of multiple births

Frozen eggs preferred in test-tube implants

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

Frozen eggs are better than fresh for test tube baby techniques, according to a doctor who pioneered laboratory fertilization.

Dr Patrick Steptoe, a co-founder of the Bourne Hall Clinic, near Cambridge, said that frozen eggs overcome the problems and risks of large numbers of multiple births.

He made the suggestion to 800 doctors and scientists attending the third annual meeting of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology in Cambridge.

Dr Steptoe said 28 babies will have been born by the end of this year after freezing of

eggs at the Bourne Hall Clinic.

He said if progress continued in freeze preservation "we may well do away with fresh replacements altogether and avoid multiple births."

He said there had been 13 single births and one pair of twins from eggs that had been frozen. A further 11 single pregnancies and one pair of twins were on the way.

This had come from 236 implantations of frozen fertilized eggs in would-be mothers.

Dr Steptoe said that the success rate was as high as other groups were achieving with fresh implants.

He gave figures showing the increased chance of multiple birth from the most widely used method of laboratory

fertilization, the implanting of three fertilized eggs into the mother.

Of 1,108 fresh fertilized eggs replaced at Bourne Hall, there were 697 pregnancies giving rise to 858 babies, which included 104 multiple births.

Dr Steptoe's figures showed 36 had minor defects, such as a web toe that was an inherited trait in some families, and nine had major defects. Two of the defects were severe deformities caused by genetic abnormality.

Lady Warnock, who chaired the 1984 committee of inquiry into embryo research, said she accepted that laboratory fertilization was an important therapy for a medical disorder. But, she said, there was an urgent need to bring re-

search with embryos under the law.

She said some of those in Parliament and outside who attacked in vitro fertilization were attempting to get back at the abortion laws.

Lady Warnock said keeping a fertilized embryo longer than 14 days should be a criminal offence.

She also pressed for a legal system in which every single proposed experiment with an embryo had to be done under a licence.

Any group formed to monitor the system of licensing should include an equal proportion of lay people to scientists and doctors.

In addition to making an annual report, the licensing

group should have the power to sponsor public debate on the ethics of research. Lady Warnock said that in that way the worst fantasies of people about scientific research getting out of hand would be removed.

She said there were four distinct issues. One, the rightness or wrongness of treating infertility at all. Two, the ethics of treating it by in vitro fertilization. Three, the ethics of using laboratory fertilization for other purposes than the treatment of infertility. Four, the ethics of research using human embryos fertilized in the test tube.

June 29 1987

Inquiry group to study cases of child sexual abuse

Dr Marietta Higgs and Mrs Sue Richardson of Cleveland Social Services had colluded and conspired to keep a police surgeon out of the consideration of cases of sexual abuse of children in south Teesside, Cleveland, Mr Stuart Bell (Middlesbrough, Lab) alleged in the Commons.

He said that Dr Higgs, the consultant paediatrician, had made the diagnosis, a social services worker had made out the place of safety order, and a magistrate had signed it without intervention by the police or consultation or corroboration.

Mr Anthony Newton, Minister for Health, announced that a special reference group had been set up in the health authority concerned and cases of suspected abuse would be considered by consultants drawn from that group.

Mr Bell had called for a statement on the recent increase in the number of alleged child abuse in Cleveland Health Authority area.

Mr Newton said that investigations into the way the cases had been dealt with had been put in hand by the regional health authority.

The authority had today announced that it was making arrangements for all cases of suspected child sexual abuse in the South Tees district to be discussed with other consultants drawn from a special regional reference group that was being established.

"The Secretary of State for Social Services has asked for an urgent report on the findings of the regional health authority. It is extremely important that, if there appears to be any case of child abuse, it should be carefully and sensitively investigated."

"If the current investigations confirm suggestions that there have been significant failings in the way in which the cases have been dealt with, then the Government will be ready to institute an inquiry."

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill): Some of these matters are *sub judice*, and questions and answers should not mention individual cases before the court.

Mr Bell: I welcome what has happened today. We are anxious and determined to protect children from the infamies of child abuse.

If the guidelines which had been drawn up in March for handling these cases had been adopted, there would not now have been the question marks over the future of 204 children who had been taken into care since May.

"Dr Marietta Higgs, the consultant paediatrician, and Mrs Sue Richardson, of Cleveland Social Services, colluded and conspired to keep the police out of allegations of sexual abuse, whereby Dr Higgs made the diagnosis, a social worker made out the place of safety order and a justice of the peace signed it without the intervention of the police or other agencies or consultation procedures or corroboration."

"On March 11, June 11, 18 and 23 there were specific requests for intervention of the court."

Mr Richard Holt (Langbaurgh, C) said that Mr Bell had had his backing, although he had not gone public until this weekend. He called for a cooling-off period which he said would be in the interest of the innocent parents, the children and of parents who were afraid to take their children to hospital in south Teesside because they might find themselves in a similar situation because of the volatile atmosphere in Teesside.

"There are other paediatricians in this world. Please would you use them?"

Mr Newton paid tribute to Mr Holt's concern and added: "My judgement at present is that the regional health authority has taken the appropriate action in sending up a panel to which I have referred. That is probably the appropriate course at present. I will now ask him to draw it to the attention of the regional health authority."

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley Hill, L) called for an inquiry into the failure of the system of checks and balances. He said that there was a tendency to identify the watchdog too closely with the burglar. The inquiry should look at the way in which family courts operated and a more independent and objective element

should be brought into the way in which these cases were treated.

Mr Newton said that they were well down the track of producing more formal guidelines about the way in which these matters were dealt with.

His present view was that if the guidelines issued by the department some time ago had been followed in Cleveland many of the present difficulties could have been avoided.

He would prefer, for the moment, to avoid further delay with some enormous and wide-ranging inquiry and to get on and get the guidance out.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab) said that it seemed that either the size of the problem of child abuse, or the finding out about it, was growing. There had been problems with child abuse in his own constituency and other places outside Teesside.

There should be an appropriate investigation, not only into the guidelines but also into the way in which social services operated and the legal and police aspects.

Mr Newton said that, apart from the new draft guidelines which had been issued, what was said to have happened in Cleveland would be taken into account and proposals for changes in the law would be looked at.

Mr Roger Sims (Chislehurst, C) said that one of the difficulties confusing public discussion was the absence of any objective assessment of the extent of child abuse, other than the register which covered less than 10 per cent of the population.

The Government should either undertake such an assessment itself or fund an expert body, such as the NSPCC, to do so.

Mr Newton said that it was intended to begin collecting statistics in a way that he hoped would shed further light on the extent of the problem.

Mr Roland Byers (Houghton and Washington, Lab) said that, as a former assistant director of social services, he was deeply shocked at some of the comments made today. The severity and magnitude of these sort of cases should be understood. For example, he knew of a girl less than five years old presently suffering from gonorrhoea.

Mr Newton said that nobody in the House would wish to condone or to see the continuation of sexual abuse of children. The issue was how to strike the right balance between differing considerations and it was essential to inquire into that.

Mr Jerry Wiggin (Weston-super-Mare, C) said it was quite right to seek second opinions on these cases. Could the minister ensure that the children still in care would be examined by no later than lunch time tomorrow?

Mr Newton said he did not think he could give that undertaking, but when the panel had completed its examination of 20 children, urgent consideration would be given as to how to proceed in the other cases.

Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) said that research evidence showed that at least 10 per cent of children were sexually abused, two-thirds of them girls. Overwhelmingly it was the fathers who did it.

Mr Newton said that he recognized the fact that there was a widespread view that this was a problem that had been under-estimated over the years. There was now some argument about how far there had been an increase in the amount of child sexual abuse or simply an increase in the reporting of it.

Either way, it was a problem they must all tackle.

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent, C) said that it should be remembered that society left many of the most difficult, painful and confusing cases to be dealt with by social workers and when, from time to time, they made mistakes there was a rush to condemn them and they were made scapegoats in a way that destroyed the confidence of the social workers themselves.

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Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe being welcomed at Brussels airport yesterday by Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, for the EEC summit.

should be brought into the way in which these cases were treated.

Mr Newton said that they were well down the track of producing more formal guidelines about the way in which these matters were dealt with.

His present view was that if the guidelines issued by the department some time ago had been followed in Cleveland many of the present difficulties could have been avoided.

He would prefer, for the moment, to avoid further delay with some enormous and wide-ranging inquiry and to get on and get the guidance out.

Mr Merlyn Rees (Leeds South and Morley, Lab) said that it seemed that either the size of the problem of child abuse, or the finding out about it, was growing. There had been problems with child abuse in his own constituency and other places outside Teesside.

There should be an appropriate investigation, not only into the guidelines but also into the way in which social services operated and the legal and police aspects.

Mr Newton said that, apart from the new draft guidelines which had been issued, what was said to have happened in Cleveland would be taken into account and proposals for changes in the law would be looked at.

Mr Roger Sims (Chislehurst, C) said that one of the difficulties confusing public discussion was the absence of any objective assessment of the extent of child abuse, other than the register which covered less than 10 per cent of the population.

The Government should either undertake such an assessment itself or fund an expert body, such as the NSPCC, to do so.

Mr Newton said that it was intended to begin collecting statistics in a way that he hoped would shed further light on the extent of the problem.

Mr Roland Byers (Houghton and Washington, Lab) said that, as a former assistant director of social services, he was deeply shocked at some of the comments made today. The severity and magnitude of these sort of cases should be understood. For example, he knew of a girl less than five years old presently suffering from gonorrhoea.

Mr Newton said that nobody in the House would wish to condone or to see the continuation of sexual abuse of children. The issue was how to strike the right balance between differing considerations and it was essential to inquire into that.

Mr Jerry Wiggin (Weston-super-Mare, C) said it was quite right to seek second opinions on these cases. Could the minister ensure that the children still in care would be examined by no later than lunch time tomorrow?

Mr Newton said he did not think he could give that undertaking, but when the panel had completed its examination of 20 children, urgent consideration would be given as to how to proceed in the other cases.

Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab) said that research evidence showed that at least 10 per cent of children were sexually abused, two-thirds of them girls. Overwhelmingly it was the fathers who did it.

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Wright appeal is to go ahead

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the new Attorney General, related calls during Commons questions to drop the Government's appeal against an Australian court's ruling allowing publication of the book *Spycatcher*.

"I do not intend to embark upon my tenure of office by surrendering after one adverse hearing," he said.

The appeal against the court's decision on the book by Mr Peter Wright, a former British security service officer, is due to begin on July 27.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) urged him to start off with a clean sheet and recognize that the Wright case was becoming something of a farce.

"Having lost the court case in Australia, why is more public money being wasted in pursuing this matter further?"

"Another book which the Government tried to ban, *On Gypsies*, which is technically banned in the United Kingdom, is now freely available in the Commons library," he said, flourishing a copy.

Sir Patrick Mayhew: The Government is seeking to uphold the principle that those who have served in the security services of this country owe a lifelong duty to the Crown to preserve confidential sources on any material which came to their knowledge by reason of their employment.

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Fewer Brita resea

Britain loses more people than it gains in the international competition between universities and industry for scientists and engineers.

The latest study of the brain drain by the Royal Society shows a disturbing pattern.

It shows that Britons are more likely to stay abroad than their counterparts who come to the United Kingdom to gain experience in advancing their careers.

Immigrants into Britain usually stay no more than three years.

According to the report, the contrast starkly with 25 years ago. Then a great proportion of young British doctors returned to the UK after research abroad.

The conclusions come from an analysis of questionnaire completed by university industry, and leaders of research groups in government establishments.

The Royal Society distributed 750 questionnaires. The received back 568.

The replies named 10 "experienced" scientists and engineers who had emigrated, and a further 314 who were almost all "recent PhDs".

Two men who epitomize the plight facing science in Britain are Dr Guy Kirk and Dr Stephen Cowley, who have both found better opportunities and bigger rewards overseas.

Dr Kirk is an expert in the science of plant nutrition, young, talented, and determined to make a contribution towards solving the food crisis in the developing world, he is hoping to take up a permanent position as head of the soil chemistry department at the International Rice Research Institute in Manila in the Philippines, on a salary double what he would get in a comparable post in Britain.

Dr Cowley decided while still a physics undergraduate at Oxford that he wanted to work on one of the most ambitious scientific projects ever devised: bringing the power source of the sun down to earth.

Research teams in America, the Soviet Union, Japan and Europe including Britain, are trying to create the conditions that exist within the sun's core in an attempt to trigger nuclear fusion reactions but unfortunately for Britain, Dr Cowley won a Harkness fellowship to Princeton University in the United States.

At Princeton he got a taste of what it is like to be a scientist in a country where those working on such projects are held in high esteem, and paid accordingly.

In Britain Dr Kirk has, in the past seven years, worked in the Department of Physics at Oxford, constructing computer simulations of the behaviour of nitrogen soil.

His research, although hardly likely to capture the imagination of the general public, is of great importance to the world's food supply.

He is returning from Australia in August to take new post at the University of Warwick — and bringing with him more than eight tons of equipment for which a special laboratory is being prepared.

He is relinquishing his post as head of the school of chemistry at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, to take up the world's first professorship in materials science.

The new post has been funded for seven years by the Kratos Analytical, the scientific instrument firm.

Behind this joint university and industry venture is an ambition to keep Britain ahead in one of the few areas of high technology in which it can still claim leadership.

It is an activity worth more than £25 million a year.

Regional economic imbalance being put right, says Rifkind

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, faced almost constant heckling and interruptions when he opened the third day of the debate on the Queen's Speech in the Commons.

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, reminded MPs of their responsibilities and refused to take points of order which Opposition members sought to raise.

Mr Rifkind said that the fact that there were different countries and regions in the United Kingdom was not something in itself that should be a matter for concern, because it was part of British history that these differences were tolerated.

It was the aim of the Opposition to draw attention to the economic differences that existed and to try to know they had been aggravated during the past eight years. But economic differences within the United Kingdom were not a new phenomenon. They went as far back as the industrial revolution.

Since the 1930s every government had recognized the need to assist through regional policies those parts of England, Scotland and Wales which were going through periods of economic transition.

Under successive governments, various parts of the United Kingdom had continued to receive special recognition of their distinctive needs, and that had been right and proper.

At present, as for many years, there were differential levels of unemployment. Labour governments had been unsuccessful in resolving this differential because each Labour government had left office with unemployment throughout the United Kingdom at a higher level. The Opposition might not like to admit that, but it was an historical truth.

But what was now true was that the past year had begun to see a reverse of that process for the first time

Royal Society sounds alarm about brain drain of top scientists and engineers

Fewer come back to Britain after doing research overseas

Britain loses more people than it gains in the international competition between universities and industry for top scientists and engineers.

The latest study of the brain drain by the Royal Society shows a disturbing new pattern.

It shows that Britons are more likely to stay abroad than their counterparts who come to the United Kingdom to gain experience to advance their careers.

Immigrants into Britain usually stay no more than three years.

According to the report, this contrasts starkly with 25 years ago. Then a great proportion of young British doctorates returned to the UK after research abroad.

The conclusions come from an analysis of questionnaires completed by university, industry, and leaders of research groups in government establishments.

The Royal Society distributed 750 questionnaires. They received back 568.

The replies named 617 "experienced" scientists and engineers who had migrated, and a further 314 who were almost all "recent PhDs", all

of whom had left the UK between 1975 and 1985.

Some 685 scientists and engineers had come to the UK. They included 183 returning Britons, and 502 foreigners.

Over the period of the questionnaire, the emigration from the UK had increased faster than the immigration.

The survey covered the movement of biochemists, chemists, geologists, electronic engineers and physicists.

The report concluded that the number was not large in absolute terms. It was equivalent to about 2 per cent of

Reports by Pearce Wright, Robert Matthews and Michael Dwyne

each group of scientists and engineers.

However, Sir David Smith, chairman of the steering committee who conducted the study, said: "The continued emigration of talented scientists and engineers from the UK represents a net loss of research talent with long-term deleterious consequences".

The significance of the brain drain lay in the intellectual capacity and experience of those who left.

Figures for the past 10 years showed an increase in the proportion of research teams leaders. When they went, it was likely their team would follow.

In addition, the loss of more experienced people was reflected in the number of Fellows of the Royal Society living abroad, which had grown from 603 to 1960 to 1,022 in 1986, with the proportion of those living to

the United States rising from 2.8 per cent to 8.1 per cent.

In contrast, very few members of equivalent bodies worked in the UK.

Better career prospects, higher pay and better equipment were the main reasons given for the exodus.

Replies from university departments also reflected concern about the decreasing number of young talented students choosing to embark on a research career in the UK.

It was said to be increasingly difficult to recruit good post-graduate students for higher degrees in competition with posts in British industry or opportunities abroad.

The general lack of career structure in university research was severely criticized. Short fixed-term contracts were described as unattractive to young scientists, who sought, if not tenured posts, then at least ones lasting substantially longer than two to three years.

The Migration of Scientists and Engineers to and from the UK (Royal Society, £15).



Planning to leave Britain are (left) Dr Gay Kirk (with tie) and Dr Stephen Cowley while Professor Peter Derrick (right) is reversing the trend by returning from Australia. Dr Ann Simon (above right) made the move from science to the City.

Academic deserts star-gazing for world of finance

Dr Ann Simon, aged 33, is a corporate finance executive with one of the best known stockbrokers in the City of London. Tomorrow marks her second anniversary in the job.

But her office in one of the majestic buildings surrounding the Bank of England is, in cultural terms, light years from her workplace of two years ago.

Then she was an academic and a key member of a leading group of research scientists. Her time was divided between teaching advanced physics and studying the signals from stars and galaxies that could advance understanding of the universe.

Now she is part of a different team of high-powered professionals. Among other things they smooth the way for mergers between companies and guide young hi-tech businesses through the hazards of stock market launches.

In switching from astronomy to the world of financial services, Ann Simon is one of a growing band of scientists and engineers turning to commerce rather than research. They are causing the sort of anxiety to universities and

industry that was reserved in the past for the brain drain.

Ann Simon says: "The pace of life in business is much faster than in the academic world. If you are good at your work, there is less risk to your job than there is in research. But you have to deliver the goods."

It was the increasing amount of form-filling, in the endless quest for research grants on which to survive, that eventually tarnished the excitement of research in astronomy for Ann Simon after 10 years.

Top level researchers may be lucky to earn more than £10,000 a year on short-term grants, with diminishing chances of renewal. Ann Simon says her current salary is "significantly higher".

Her expertise in mathematics and computers is an advantage in a business that is undergoing an information technology transformation.

She says that careers advisers at universities are increasingly aware of the need to help the post-graduates who fail to get research grants to find alternative jobs, as well as catering for the each year's crop of new graduate students.



Experts in search of new frontiers

Two men who epitomize the plight facing science in Britain are Dr Gay Kirk and Dr Stephen Cowley, who have both found better opportunities and bigger rewards overseas.

Dr Kirk is an expert in the science of plant nutrition; young, talented, and determined to make a contribution towards solving the food crisis in the developing world, he is hoping to take up a permanent position as head of the soil chemistry department at the International Rice Research Institute in Manila in the Philippines, on a salary double what he would get in a comparable post in Britain.

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At Princeton he got a taste of what it is like to be a scientist in a country where those working on such projects are held in high esteem, and paid accordingly.

In Britain Dr Kirk has, for the past seven years, worked in the Department of Plant Sciences at Oxford, constructing computer simulations of the behaviour of nitrogen in soil.

His research, although hardly likely to capture the imagination of the general

public, could prove vital to the world's ability to feed itself in the next century.

Leaving Britain for a permanent position in the Philippines is, Dr Kirk claims, the most appropriate way of putting his research to effective use. "If you're working in tropical agronomy, it makes sense to go to the tropics".

None the less, Dr Kirk harbours great reservations about the prospects for those researchers preferring to remain, and the very future of agricultural research in this country.

"The problem is that we've been so successful over the past 50 years in solving many of our most pressing food problems, that the Government feels it is no longer necessary to maintain our agricultural research establishments."

"Over the past few years, agricultural research has sustained something like a 50 per cent reduction in funding."

Dr Cowley also holds reservations about the future of science in Britain. He returned here to carry on his research at the UK Atomic Energy Authority's Culham Laboratory, near Oxford, but it took just eight months for him to decide to take up Princeton's offer of a research associateship and return to the United States.

The tripling of salary that came with the post was certainly attractive, but not the key reason, Dr Cowley says.

Far more important was the fact that in America scientists are seen as playing a vital role in the country's future. "The Americans still have a kind of 'frontier' mentality, and breakthroughs and scientific discoveries are seen as part of pushing back the frontiers".

Industry can help to reverse trend

Collaboration between university and industry can reverse the brain drain, as in the case of Professor Peter Derrick.

He is returning from Australia in August to take a new post at the University of Warwick — and bringing with him more than eight tons of equipment for which a special laboratory is being prepared.

He is relinquishing his post as head of the school of chemistry at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, to take up the world's first professorship in mass spectrometry.

The new post has been funded for seven years by Kratos Analytical, the scientific instrument firm.

Behind this joint university and industry venture is an ambition to keep Britain ahead in one of the few areas of high technology in which it can still claim leadership.

It is an activity worth more than £25 million a year in

exports to the UK, but it is also one in which there is a strong challenge from the Japanese.

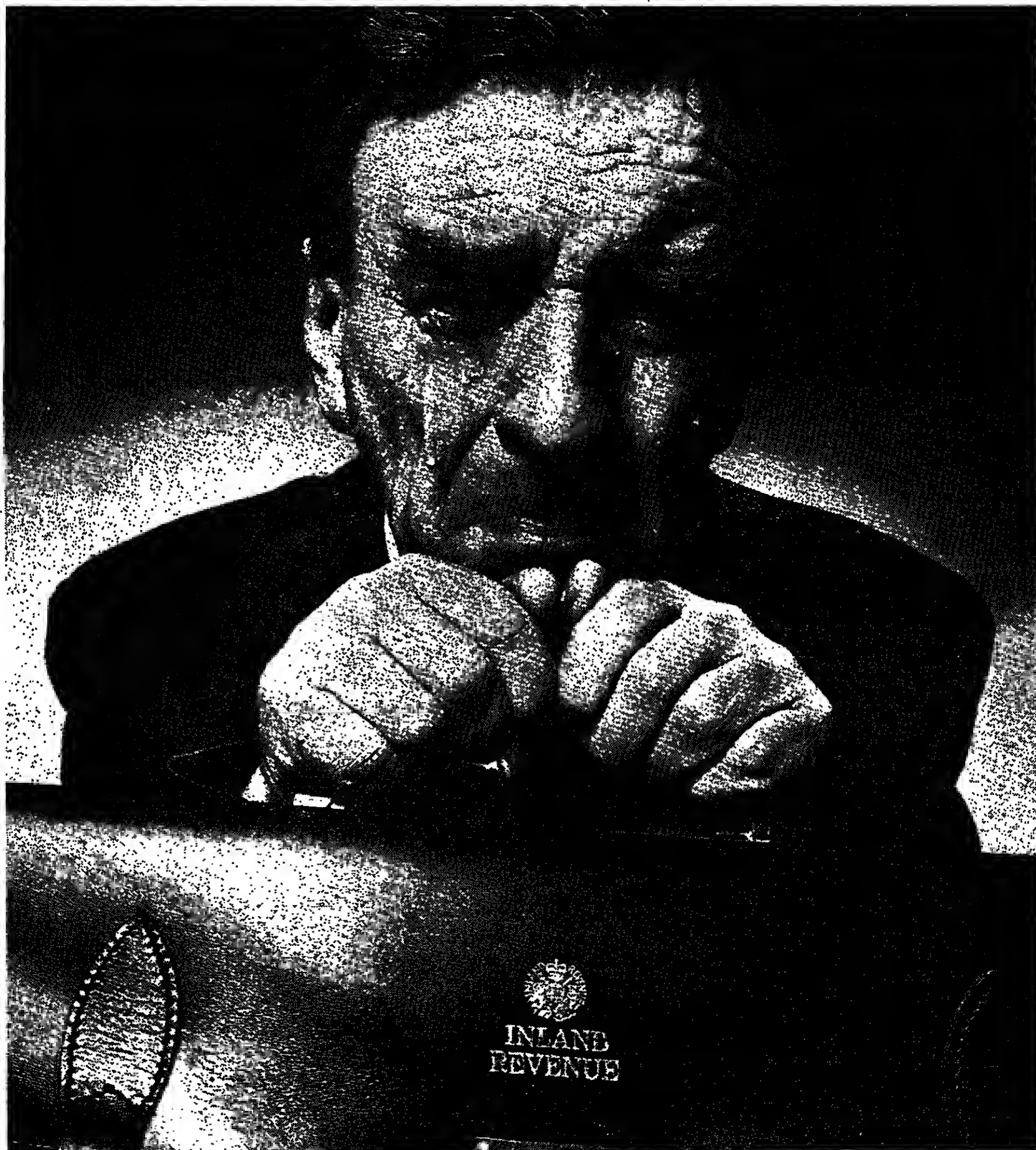
Mass spectrometry is a method of analysis which has led to countless advances in chemistry.

One of the people who paved the way for Mr Derrick's return was Professor Keith Jennings, the university's professor of physical chemistry.

He said: "Peter's appointment will enable us to keep Britain well and truly at the top of this particular tree".

Professor Derrick, aged 42, was born in Hampshire and educated at King's College London. After holding research posts in Stockholm and California, he was appointed to a research fellowship at University College, London.

He emigrated to Australia 12 years ago when he was offered a senior academic appointment at La Trobe University, Melbourne.



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WORLD SUMMARY

Athens gunmen shoot union head

Athens — A senior Greek trade union official was in critical condition yesterday after being shot outside his home by two men who fled in a waiting car (A Correspondent writes). Mr Giorgos Raftopoulos, who heads the pro-government faction of the divided Confederation of Greek Labour unions, was shot twice in the head and once in the stomach as he was getting out of his car in the Athens suburb of Agia Paraskevi. A passenger in the car escaped unhurt.

A hospital spokesman said that Mr Raftopoulos was unlikely to live. A previously unknown extremist group, "May 1", claimed responsibility for the attack in a typewritten proclamation left at the scene of the shooting.

Mr Raftopoulos, aged 47, has been sharply criticized for supporting the socialist Government's policy of austerity which has virtually frozen wages and resulted in a 6 per cent decline in real incomes since it was imposed in September 1985.

Hanging vote today

Ottawa — Canadian MPs were voting early today on whether to bring back the death penalty (John Best writes). The result could be close. A string of murders in recent years has generated considerable public pressure for a return of the death penalty.

Mr Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister, and most of his Cabinet personally oppose restoring the death penalty, but the huge Conservative caucus is said solidly to favour it. The opposition Liberal and New Democratic parties are overwhelmingly against it.

Cardinal's call to Jews

Washington — Cardinal John O'Connor of New York has called on Roman Catholics and Jews to pray together in an effort to heal the divisions caused by the Pope's reception in the Vatican of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria (Michael Binyon writes).

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, one of the leading critics of the Waldheim visit, welcomed the Cardinal's idea, but said such a service could not be a substitute for dealing with the fundamental issues raised by the "morally incredible visit".

● VIENNA: President Waldheim yesterday sharply rejected a resignation call from the powerful Vienna section of the Socialist Party (Reuters reports).

Oil trial complaint

Madrid — Lawyers defending the 38 accused in Spain's adulterated cooking oil trial protested here yesterday at the absence of Dr Halifan Mahler, head of the World Health Organization, who had been asked with 50 other foreign experts to testify.

Counsel complained they were being deprived of a chance to depose him, whereas the authorities used the WHO's name to endorse their theory the cooking oil was to blame for 800 deaths since 1981.

Several defence lawyers are blaming pesticides consumed when eating salads.

Customs staff fired

Monrovia (Reuters) — The Liberian Government has dismissed the entire customs staff at the Robertsfield international airport and suspended their colleagues at Monrovia harbour. An official statement has accused them and two Lebanese businessmen of defrauding the state and undermining the economy.

The Government has embarked on a drive against corruption, which diplomats say is one of the main causes of the country's economic troubles.

New customs officers have been appointed at the airport 50 miles from the capital.

Last man out of Tehran

By Andrew McEwen and Hazzir McEwen

Britain completed its diplomatic withdrawal from Iran yesterday amid signs that tension in the Gulf could be close to breaking point.

The last of 18 British diplomats to be pulled out, Mr Christopher MacRae, head of the British Interests Section in Tehran, arrived at Heathrow Airport, leaving behind a single caretaker.

The last batch of Iranian diplomats is due to depart today, again leaving one caretaker.

The moves have placed Anglo-Iranian relations in limbo at a time when the risk of confrontation in the Gulf is growing. Tehran Radio quoted a leading defence spokesman, Mr Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, as saying: "The US is moving towards an armed encounter with us."

An Iranian navy commander said that Washington's decision to increase its Gulf fleet to 10 warships amounted to a declaration of war. Without specifically mentioning Britain's three-ship Gulf patrol, President Khamenei said yesterday that "the Gulf can be safe for all or unsafe for all, rather than safe for some and unsafe for others".

It remained unclear whether Sir Geoffrey Howe's decision to mothball relations had changed the risks of British military involvement.

The immediate effects will be felt by Iranians seeking refuge status in Britain and others wishing to visit their families. As Mr Paul Ramsay, Britain's caretaker in Iran, will not be issuing visas, the estimated 30,000 Iranians in Britain will quickly dwindle as visas expire.

Mr Jimmy Carter embracing Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, in Peking's Great Hall of the People yesterday. The former US President, embroiled in a controversy over human rights in Tibet, is on a private visit to China.

The two men, under whose leadership the United States and China restored normal relations in 1979, recalled their role in ending the long diplomatic freeze between the two countries (Reuters reports from Peking). "One of the great benefits to our nation has been normal relations with the great nation of China," said Mr Carter. Mr Deng spoke of his gratitude for the "extraordinary" reception he received from Mr Carter in Washington in 1979. Mrs Rosalynn Carter stood arm-in-arm with Mr Deng as the group posed for photographers.

Mr Carter's visit to Peking follows a controversial stop in Tibet, during which he was quoted as praising progress and religious freedom in Tibet, where thousands of temples were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and '70s. Mr Carter was also quoted as dissociating himself from a US House of Representatives report last week which spoke of a religious and political persecution and the deaths of more than a million Tibetans through famine and instability since the Communists came to power in 1949.

Mr Deng mentioned Mr Carter's visit to Tibet at the start of their conversation, and the former President said that he would have liked Mr Deng to accompany him. Mr Deng said that he had been advised not to go to Tibet because he might have trouble adjusting to the high altitude.

China last week expressed strong indignation over the House of Representatives report and the *People's Daily* accused some US congressmen of trying to damage Sino-US relations. Mr Carter declined to comment on his reported remarks on Tibet.

Syria moves to curb Iran's militia allies

From Robert Fisk west Beirut

Syria has moved units of Major-General Ali Haidar's "special forces" into the Bekaa Valley to reinforce regular Syrian Army battalions near buildings occupied by pro-Iranian Hezbollah militia-men and Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

The Syrian auxiliaries — commanded by one of the Syrian officers who distinguished himself in the bloody suppression of Muslim radicals at Hama in 1982 — are the clearest warning yet delivered to Iran's allies in Lebanon that their days of unfettered militia freedom have ended.

Reports reaching Beirut yesterday

spoke of new restrictions placed on the Revolutionary Guards, who first came to Lebanon in 1982, evicted Lebanese troops from their local hilltop barracks above Baalbek and settled into them themselves. The Iranians, who previously travelled down the main roads of the Bekaa Valley fully armed and with Iranian flags on their jeeps, have, according to the same reports, been ordered to stay in their quarters. Lebanese correspondents in the area say the Iranians are no longer allowed by the Syrians to carry side arms.

Further reinforcements from the same units have moved south to the vicinity of Mashgara, where Hezbollah militiamen have been in evidence for the past eight months.

It was near Mashgara that Father Lawrence Jenco, one of the American hostages, was freed by Islamic Jihad last year, and it was in one of the Revolutionary Guards' headquarters at Baalbek, the Sheikh Abdullah Barracks, that other US captives were thought by the Americans to be held in late 1985.

Syria's new tactical deployment in the Bekaa — on the virtual eve of the arrival in Damascus of President Reagan's special emissary — carried its own message for the Hezbollah and their supporters in Lebanon. Indignant denials of responsibility by Hezbollah for the kidnapping of Mr Charles Glass, the American journalist abducted in Beirut two weeks ago, have failed to stave off Syrian pressure.

Syria's political offensive against the Hezbollah has meanwhile continued in Beirut where Sheikh Mohamed Mehdi Shamseddin, the chairman of the Shia Higher Council, condemned what he called "mistakes" that have harmed the Islamic revolution, especially the kidnapping of foreigners in Lebanon. Sheikh Shamseddin, whose moderate political influence is now increasing under Syrian tutelage, was addressing a seminar to west Beirut organized by the Iranian Embassy and attended by Mr Ahmed Dastmalchian, the Iranian Ambassador.

Sheikh Shamseddin referred to errors made by "inexperienced clericalism" — an apparent reference to Sheikh Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah, a spiritual leader of the Hezbollah and his supporters — and by those who tried to achieve "petty political gains". The abduction of foreigners was "a mistake and sacrilege", he said.

Amid Syrian pressure to release the foreign hostages in Lebanon, there has been no diminution of Lebanese guerrilla activity against the Israelis in southern Lebanon. Yesterday, gunmen penetrated deep inside Israel's occupation zone and attacked positions of the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia around the village of Khiam — where the Israelis allow the SLA to run a prison holding hundreds of Shia Muslim inmates. At least one militiaman was wounded when guerrillas opened fire.

Grave crisis revealed in Soviet economy

Prime Minister vows to end feather-bedding inefficiency

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The full extent of the crisis facing the Soviet economy was exposed in a devastating analysis of a nation's grave economic condition presented yesterday by Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, the Prime Minister, to a session of the Supreme Soviet convened to vote sweeping new economic reforms on to the statute book.

In a remarkably frank address that will make gratifying reading for Western intelligence agencies, the Prime Minister disclosed for the first time that 13 per cent of all time that 13 per cent of all Soviet state-run industrial enterprises are operating at a loss and face possible liquidation under new legislation which comes into effect on January 1. Under the new law, unprofitable concerns that do not become self-sufficient will be closed down rather than feather-bedded by the state as at present.

The percentage of enterprises in trouble was described as unexpectedly high by Western economic experts, who said that recent official Soviet estimates put the total number of state-run concerns at 48,000.

Attempting to defuse concern among ordinary Soviet workers about the potentially drastic consequences of the new way of handling loss-makers, Mr Ryzhkov pledged that where a loss-making firm was closed down, "all the workers will be provided with new jobs". During the two-hour address, delivered to 1,500 delegates under a giant statue of Lenin (whose works were frequently mentioned), the Prime Minister gave no explanation of how or where the alternative jobs would be found, but Western diplomats said later that if the Soviet authorities were to live up to their promise of eliminating loss-makers, a sharp rise in at

least temporary unemployment seemed inevitable.

Mr Ryzhkov did not specify in which areas the bulk of the unprofitable concerns were, but in urging support for the new reforms, he cited the coal, machine-tool, non-ferrous metals and chemical industries as sectors noted for inefficiency.

The Prime Minister, very much a technocrat in the Gorbachev mould, attacked the operation of the Soviet credit system, under which, he said, Soviet firms had a total internal debt of 40 billion roubles (£40 billion) which was money being wrongly used to cover their losses. "We are trying to radically alter the operation of the whole credit system," he said.

In one of the most outspoken speeches to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) delivered for many years, Mr Ryzhkov spared few areas of the economy and reserved some of his most biting invective for the plethora of Soviet ministries, in which, he charged, "it is no secret that many talented experts have been drowning in paperwork". Urging support for the draft law on state enterprise, which is the cornerstone of Mr Gorbachev's economic reform programme, Mr Ryzhkov spoke of the "cumbersome and grinding" system of sectoral economic management at present in operation. He claimed that it was causing the Soviet Union to fall behind the West in technological development.

He admitted that recent experience had already shown the Kremlin that many Soviet managers and workers were afraid of the increased personal responsibility which the new law was designed to enforce. Deputies were told that considerable prejudice had been demonstrated against the new types of individ-

ual and co-operative economic units set up earlier this year and regarded by many as a dangerous step towards private enterprise.

While Mr Mikhail Gorbachev listened approvingly from the Politburo seats a few rows behind him, the Prime Minister also attacked the present antiquated Soviet pricing system as a wasted lever of economic control which would have to be altered.

Claiming that the controversial new law, which has been criticized by some Soviet officials, had been formulated in "the full atmosphere of glasnost", Mr Ryzhkov claimed that 40,000 suggested amendments had been received from the public since the original draft was published in February.

It is understood that many of the most reform-minded Soviet economists fear that the wording of the new law is too woolly and imprecise to force the desired, and highly uncomfortable, market-orientated methods on those very blackspots in the economy where inefficiency is most rampant.

The Prime Minister revealed that among the proposed reforms were proposals to replace the "cumbersome" Soviet banking system with six new banks — a state bank, plus banks for foreign economic relations, the agro-industry, construction, housing and commercial services and savings.

Mr Ryzhkov revealed growing Kremlin sensitivity to grassroots criticism of its reforms by acknowledging that the recently established system of quality controls at factories had upset workers. "Control should not be turned into a nerve-racking activity," he warned, pledging Government action to improve the situation.

A notable political absentee from yesterday's opening session in the Kremlin Palace was Mr Geidar Aliyev, the 63-year old First Deputy Prime Minister, who is reported by East European diplomatic sources to be ill in hospital with a serious heart condition. His absence prompted renewed speculation about his future. In length of service in the Politburo, he ranks fourth

behind Mr Gorbachev, President Andrei Gromyko and the veteran Ukrainian Communist Party chief, Mr Vladimir Shcherbitsky.

● Sakharov attack: Soviet physicist and Nobel prize-winner Dr Andrei Sakharov yesterday attacked the Soviet Academy of Sciences for failing to prevent his banishment to Gorki in 1980 and called upon its members to stand up for prisoners of conscience and human rights (AFP reports from Moscow).

"The Soviet Academy of Sciences did not stand up against my illegal deportation and its members spread lies on me and my wife and our well-being," he said at a ceremony in the residence of the French Ambassador at which he accepted the diploma and insignia of an associate member of the French Academy of Sciences.

At the heart of his complaint, Dr Sakharov said, was an article published during the summer of 1983 and signed by three academicians, including the secretary of the academy. He hoped that they would publicly withdraw their allegations.

Mr Vladimir Kotelnikov, a

member of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who attended the ceremony, said it was not the place for such accusations.

Dr Sakharov also said that he hoped the new Soviet policy of openness (*glasnost*) and reform (*perestroika*) would lead the Soviet Academy to participate in the struggle for the liberation of prisoners of conscience so that all those who were persecuted could go back to work, to their homes and their families.

Dr Sakharov, whose internal exile was lifted only last December, also attacked professional restrictions, such as the want of freedom to settle anywhere within the Soviet Union or abroad.

The Soviet mathematician, Mr Vladimir Arnold, was also made an associate member of the French Academy of Sciences. Both he and Dr Sakharov were not allowed to go to Paris to receive their awards.

The Nobel prizewinner, who has resumed his academy work since he was freed, criticized the academy for refusing to co-stage a Franco-Soviet scientific conference.

Islamic extremists face sentencing in Algeria

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Algeria is currently tackling one of the most serious problems facing North Africa: the rise of Islamic extremism.

The largest trial ever of Islamic opponents to the Algerian regime is taking place in the state security court in Medea, south of the capital, Algiers.

Some 204 defendants are on trial, charged with crimes ranging from plotting against the state and murder to robbery and associating with criminals. It is thought that the trial, in progress since the middle of this month, will end this week in time for the 25th anniversary of Algerian independence on July 5.

The accused are said to be either members of, or close to, the Algerian Islamic movement and some have declared in court that they are fundamentalists, led by the most legendary figure of Mustapha Bouyali. With his followers, Bouyali carried out

robberies and killings in the name of Islam and avoided capture by hiding out in the mountains for 18 months before he was shot by police last January.

The son of a hero of the Algerian revolution, Bouyali turned to religious fervour at the end of the '70s. In 1982 his group became outlaws and he earned the nickname of the Robin Hood of Algeria, mainly because of his ability to avoid capture.

The Algerian dilemma is to whether to crack down hard on Islamic extremists in the hope of eliminating them, as they are trying to do in neighbouring Tunisia, or to hand down lenient sentences to those of the accused who did not form the hard-core of the movement or commit serious crimes.

There is speculation that, in view of the independence celebrations, the court will take a lenient line.

Another outsider in the race

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Senator Albert Gore, a young southerner, yesterday formally added his name to the unspectacular and largely unknown list of Democratic contenders for the 1988 presidential race.

"Some people say it's a crowded field beginning to look like the sweepstakes — anyone can enter, anyone can win," acknowledged the senator, who, outside Dixie, is hardly known at all.

Aged just 39, Mr Gore has been making his age and his southern heritage the cornerstones of his campaign. If elected he would be the youngest president, replacing the oldest.

Polls in the critical states of New Hampshire and Iowa, the first to pass verdicts on the contenders, show him with the support of no more than 1 per cent of registered Democrats. That, however, is no worse than most of the other six Democratic contenders, save Reverend Jesse Jackson, who

has not yet declared his candidacy.

Those who have declared are: Mr Bruce Babbitt, of Arizona; Senator Joseph Biden, of Delaware; Mr Michael Dukakis, Governor of Massachusetts; Representative Richard Gephardt, of Missouri; and Senator Sam Nunn, of Georgia, and Mr Bill Clinton, the Governor of Arkansas, are still uncertain runners.

Mr Gore decided to make a long-shot presidential bid after 17 members of Impac '88, a group of wealthy Democratic fund-raisers, pledged to collect \$250,000 (about £152,000) each for him. Fund-raising is going well in the south: just two Nashville functions pulled him \$300,000.

His wife, Tipper, has done much to help push Mr Gore into the news. She has launched a popular campaign against lurid rock music lyrics and a book called *Raising*

Kids in an X-Rated Society. The couple has four children.

Mr Gore was elected to the Senate in 1984. He took over the Tennessee seat from Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff who at the time had presidential ambitions.

Mr Gore's father was also a Senator. The younger Gore graduated from Harvard, entered the army and served in Vietnam while his father campaigned against US involvement there. Some of his passionate letters home were later published.

He did two years at law school, a year studying divinity at Vanderbilt University and ran a home-building business. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1976.

Mr Gore has argued consistently for arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, particularly for a treaty to remove the first-strike option from both superpowers.

Swiss on defensive as German TV attacks army

By Philip Jacobson, Zurich

As they readily confirm in opinion polls, the Swiss are not very fond of their neighbours in West Germany.

"Too pushy" is their verdict. And flashy, too, which is practically against the law in Helvetic circles.

And now they are on the warpath with a vengeance over a West German television documentary casting aspersions on one of Switzerland's most cherished institutions, the 650,000-strong citizens' army.

The title of the film, which could be received in most parts of Switzerland, was provocative enough: *The Dream of Slaughtering the Sacred Cow*. Its theme was

positively explosive for the great majority of Swiss who, quietly, are rather proud of their army.

Briefly, the film argued that the country should abolish the armed forces entirely and prohibit any form of military activity in the future.

This is fighting talk in a nation where every able-bodied man between the age of 20 and 50 trains regularly as a "citizen soldier" and keeps an automatic rifle at home.

Switzerland's biggest tabloid newspaper gave it front-page treatment under the huge headline: "Germans' frontal attack on the Swiss Army." A prominent politician demanded a government response to this "unfriendly act", and the Swiss Defence Minister

obliged by denouncing the film for spreading "blatant falsehoods".

But there is more to these vehement reactions to *Sacred Cow* (echoed by a great many ordinary people) than good old-fashioned xenophobia.

The film was written by a well-known Swiss author, Roman Brodmann, who has been active in a campaign inside Switzerland to get rid of the armed forces. Having collected well in excess of 100,000 signatures on a petition to this effect (it seeks to incorporate the words "Switzerland has no army" into the constitution), the proposal will be put to a national referendum some time in 1990.

Few observers here believe

it has any chance of being accepted.

Although they have not gone to war for some 500 years, there is pride in the nation's long military tradition.

The Swiss mobilization system, designed to assemble all 650,000 men in under 48 hours, is much admired by foreign experts. So is the training and motivation of the fit and well-equipped part-time soldiers (who naturally include ski troops) encountered in railway stations all over the country.

Probably what most upset the Swiss who sat through *Sacred Cow* was the contribution of two of their country's most distinguished writers,

Friedrich Dürrenmatt and Max Frisch.

The former raised hackles by questioning the conventional wisdom that the existence of the citizens' army had been a key factor in protecting Switzerland from invasion by the Nazis during the Second World War. Frisch brought the blood rushing to many heads by denouncing the armed forces as the "body-guard of the bourgeoisie" whose only shots fired in anger this century had been aimed at fellow Swiss during a general strike and at demonstrators in an anti-fascist rally.

Be that as it may, it is hard to escape the conclusion that the film's main offence was its origin in West Germany.

Grassroots

From David Watts, Kwangju

The rich fields around Kwangju have turned a rich green with the new crop and the soil is well-being. But beneath the surface is an unrest as deep as in the big cities of South Korea.

In a small measure it led to Seoul's extraordinary statement from the South Korean Government that it had decided to cede to opposition demands for political change.

The Government decision came from a complex of factors.

Among the most important but less easily quantified elements were American pressure for change and worldwide media reports being built up which could easily have damaged the country's chances of staging the Olympic Games.

The loss of the Olympics would have been such a blow to national pride, international prestige and the year-long contest with North Korea, that it would have taken years to recover. In the countryside the juxtaposition of apparent wealth



Mr Roh Tae Woo: breaking the news of the volte-face.

Strike the US soap

From Ivor Dav

Production on multi-million-dollar films and on such popular TV shows as *Dallas*, *Dynasty* and *Moonlighting* will stop tonight if the Directors' Guild of America does not sign new contracts with the powerful film and television producers.

Contract negotiators for the directors' union have been meeting the producers in a bid to avert what would be the first walkout in the guild's 51 year history. "We're preparing for a strike and continuing to negotiate," said Mr Chuck Warn, a spokesman for the guild, which has been negotiating since April 15 with the Alliance of Motion Picture and TV Producers, a group which includes the major TV networks making some of the most popular series on the home screen, as well as the major film studios.

The guild contract covers 8,500 directors, assistant directors, production assistants and technical directors. A strike would be the most crippling work stoppage in the history of Hollywood — a would virtually bring production to a standstill, since more than 20 other Hollywood unions, including the Screen Actors' Guild, Writers' Guild of America, and technicians' unions, have pledged to support the directors.

Victory for Maoris over land

From Richard Long

Wellington

New Zealand Maori led won an historic court decision yesterday protecting claims to land administered by the British Crown.

Sir Robin Cooke, president of the Appeal Court, said unanimous decision by court's five judges was important as a case as ever before a New Zealand court.

Maori elders sang hymns outside the court after judges ruled that the Government could not proceed plans to transfer Crown land to state-owned trading companies if there were any claims on the land.

Sir Graham Latimer, a member of the New Zealand Council which brought the legal action to block transfer, said the ruling restored Maori confidence in the judicial system.

The Appeal Court ruled the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, signed between some 400 Maori chiefs and the British Government, overrode anything contained in the State-Owned Enterprises Act passed by the New Zealand Parliament last December. Under this Act the Government planned to transfer state-owned companies to state-owned corporations.

Despite effectively blocking the Maori Land Purchase Act, Mr David Lange, Prime Minister, and his Deputy, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, said they would not contest the court's decision.

The Government's position was strengthened by the fact that the Maori Land Purchase Act had been passed by a large majority in the House of Representatives.

Grassroots bitterness that choked Chun regime

From David Watts, Kwangju, South Korea

The rice fields around Kwangju have turned a rich green with the new crop and the stolid houses contribute to an air of well-being. But beneath the surface is an unrest felt as deeply as in the big cities of South Korea.

In no small measure it led to Sunday's extraordinary statement from the South Korean Government that it had decided to cede to opposition demands for political change.

The Government decision springs from a complex of pressures.

Perhaps among the most important but less easily quantified elements were American pressure for change and the bad worldwide media image being built up which could easily have damaged the country's chances of staging the Olympic Games.

The loss of the Olympics would have been such a blow to national pride, international prestige and the never-ending contest with North Korea, that it would have taken years to recover.

In the countryside the juxtaposition of apparent wealth



Mr Roh Tae Woo: breaking the news of the volte-face.

and dissatisfaction confirms the notion that it takes more than an annual growth in gross national product — already in double figures — to satisfy a people so industrious and politically sophisticated that they have built their country into an economic power that threatens Japan in some sectors.

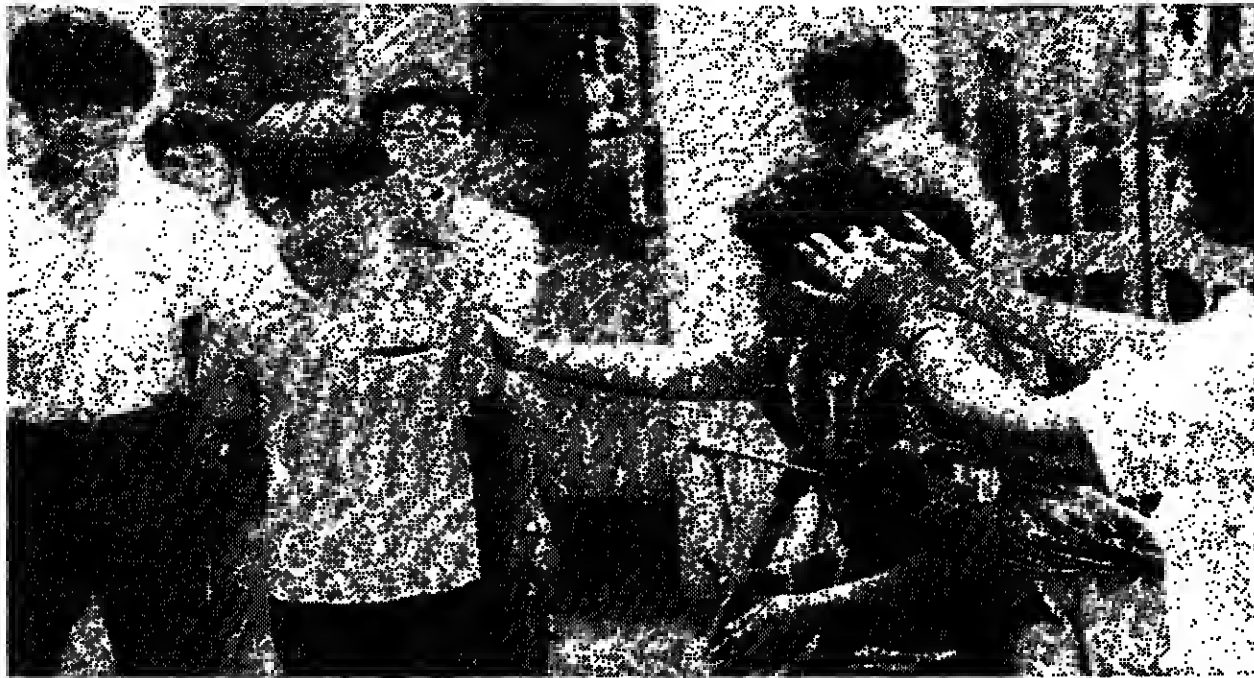
Kwangju has been a centre of opposition to the Government of President Chun Doo Hwan since some of his best troops gunned down hundreds of their fellow Koreans so that he and his fellow generals could stay in power.

That has never been forgotten, but in the countryside it was the day-to-day methods used to maintain the influence of the Democratic Justice Party that rankled.

The farmers of a small township about 40 miles into rice country warn that there must be nothing to identify them or the place as we talk over Ginseng Tea to a small tea shop.

The town consists basically of only two main streets. Most farmers cannot subsist on their rice crop alone so they grow strawberries and corn for the big cities. For those with small plots, who make up about 50 per cent of the community, there are difficulties getting loans if they are not supporters of the Government. And that is important with many of the locals heavily in debt and struggling just to educate their children.

"We see people from the ruling party living better than others so we want a change... If you have a relative working with the Government and you support the opposition he'll get a visit from an official



Relatives greeting university students freed from jail in Seoul. Their release was one of the measures announced by Mr Roh Tae Woo aimed at ending anti-Government demonstrations and paving the way towards direct presidential elections.

warning him that he'll lose his job if you don't stop supporting them.

"At election time, we call it an election by public officials because public officials intimidate the villagers — you can't get loans if you don't vote for the party."

Support for student demonstrators has been strong and often the students help support their farming families with money from part-time jobs. In recent times three students from the area have been arrested for anti-Government activities.

A young girl college student who served a year in jail for anti-Government activities came out to find that she

could get no work at all because her identity as a criminal had been circulated. She is now reduced to shuttling between friends in Seoul and Kwangju while the Government watches her for evidence of further malfeasance.

The vengeful attitude of party officials and the inability to get realistic news has also bred resentment. Credible news of domestic political developments came to the small township in clandestine journals. Students would translate reports from foreign newspapers and magazines and then distribute photocopies. The farmers and their neighbours long since stopped

paying their subscriptions to government-controlled television stations.

It was this intrusion into their daily lives that so offended many Koreans. The middle class parent whose son is failed at university because of anti-Government activity, the worker who has no trades union rights, but above all the fact that local officials were chosen for loyalty over competence. Koreans felt they had no say.

The students, a tiny proportion of the population, spoke for a much larger constituency with the rocks they threw. Their analysis of the situation was spare and desperate. In a downpour in Pusan a post-

graduate student of microbiology demanded to know if I understood and whether I told my readers that they could not force President Chun from power because he was supported by Britain and America.

The students had a sense of outrage that was driven beyond endurance by the death of a single young man and the knowledge that the Government did not care enough to tell them the truth.

In the end the Government had lost the respect of the ordinary Korean along with its moral authority. In the end Mr Roh Tae Woo, all set to succeed to the presidency, was seen as just President Chun with a wig.

Japanese pledge of hi-tech aid stills US ire over breach

From A Correspondent, Tokyo

Japan's promise of high technology military aid to the United States appears to have allayed American anger over a Japanese company's exports of machine equipment to the Soviet Union that may allow the Russian submarine fleet to become almost undetectable to Western surveillance craft.

The visiting American Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, told a press conference yesterday that Japanese officials had agreed to provide technology to help upgrade American anti-submarine forces, and said he was satisfied at the Government's punishment of Toshiba Machines, which sold special lathes to Moscow about five years ago.

Mr Weinberger also cashed in on Japan's embarrassment over the illegal exports by suggesting that the new generation of jet fighters planned for the Japanese Air Force could be bought from the United States. American F 16s and F 15s could fill Japan's aircraft needs into the next century.

Japanese manufacturers, led by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, have been lobbying strongly for a Japanese-made fighter, a Japanese-built fighter. Top industrialists have said that they see no reason why Washington should dictate this country's defence requirements.

However, strong reaction in the US Congress to Toshiba's violation of Western rules on

sensitive exports to the Soviet bloc has helped to undermine the Japanese manufacturers' case on the fighter issue.

Congress had threatened to cut off Toshiba's exports to the United States, some Congressmen going as far as to recommend a \$30 billion (£18.5 billion) Japanese penalty payment to the United States.

The Japanese Government has banned Toshiba from exporting to Soviet bloc nations for one year.

Mr Weinberger said here that the Toshiba affair had been a serious blow to both US and Japanese security.

Rubbing salt into the wound, Japan's *Yomiuri* newspaper quoted American military sources in Washington on Sunday as saying that Moscow had created a new military headquarters in the Soviet Far East at Petropavlovsk to co-ordinate all regional forces, and make the Okhotsk area a stronghold for its Pacific fleet of nuclear submarines.

General Jaruzelski visit: A state visit to Japan by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, looks set to break a five-year moratorium on new Western lending to Poland which was agreed as a protest against its imposition of martial law in 1981 (A Correspondent writes from Tokyo).

Polish leader to visit Japan, has raised a long list of economic topics.

Strike threat hits US soap operas

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

The dispute is mainly over the producers' demands for cuts in the number of workers on films and shows. The Directors' Guild of America does not sign new contracts with the powerful film and television producers.

Contract negotiations for the directors' union have been meeting the producers in a bid to avert what would be the first walkout in the guild's 51-year history. "We're preparing for a strike and continuing to negotiate," said Mr Chuck Warn, a spokesman for the guild, which has been negotiating since April 15 with the Alliance of Motion Picture and TV Producers, a group which includes the major TV networks making some of the most popular series on the home screen, as well as the major film studios.

The guild contract covers 8,500 directors, assistant directors, production assistants and technical directors. A strike would be the most crippling work stoppage in the history of Hollywood and would virtually bring production to a standstill, since more than 20 other Hollywood unions, including the Screen Actors' Guild, Writers' Guild of America and technical unions, have pledged to support the directors.

Victory for Maoris over land

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand Maori leaders won an historic court decision yesterday protecting their claims to land administered by the British Crown.

Sir Robin Cooke, president of the Appeal Court, said the unanimous decision by his court's five judges was "as important a case as ever came before a New Zealand court".

Maori elders sang hymns outside the court after the judges ruled that the Government could not proceed with plans to transfer Crown land to state-owned trading enterprises if there were any Maori claims on the land.

Sir Graham Latimer, chairman of the New Zealand Maori Council which brought the legal action to block the transfer, said the ruling had restored Maori confidence in the judicial system.

The Appeal Court ruled that the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, signed between some New Zealand Maori chiefs and Lieutenant-Governor William Hobson, representing the British Government, overrode anything contained in the State Owned Enterprises Act, passed by the New Zealand Parliament last December. Under this Act the Government planned to transfer land assets to state-owned corporations.

Despite effectively losing the case, Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, and his deputy, Mr Geoffrey Palmer welcomed the court's decision. But Mr Jim Bolger, the Opposition leader, was blunt: "The Government's plans to ride roughshod over Maori rights have been halted."

Tax rises scrapped by Dhaka

Dhaka — The Bangladesh Prime Minister, Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, has announced the cancellation of proposed new taxes that led to nationwide protests (Ahmed Fazl writes).

The Government will campaign against tax evasion, corruption and wastage of public funds instead to find the £87 billion which had been sought by tax increases.

Talks fail
Reykjavik (Reuters) — A month-long attempt to form a government in Iceland collapsed after three centre-right parties failed to agree on how they would share Cabinet posts.

80 released
Aden (Reuters) — South Yemen has freed the 80 remaining detainees held since fighting in January last year which toppled President Ali Nasser Mohammed.

Children die
Peking (AP) — Six children were killed and 15 injured when the roof of a kindergarten collapsed on them.

Aids warning
Zurich (Reuters) — Pornographic films in Switzerland are to carry three-minute information messages to encourage safer sex as part of a government campaign against Aids.

Fans killed
Nairobi (Reuters) — Twenty-six people were killed and 55 injured when a lorry taking fans to a football match overturned near Kenya's central town of Meru.

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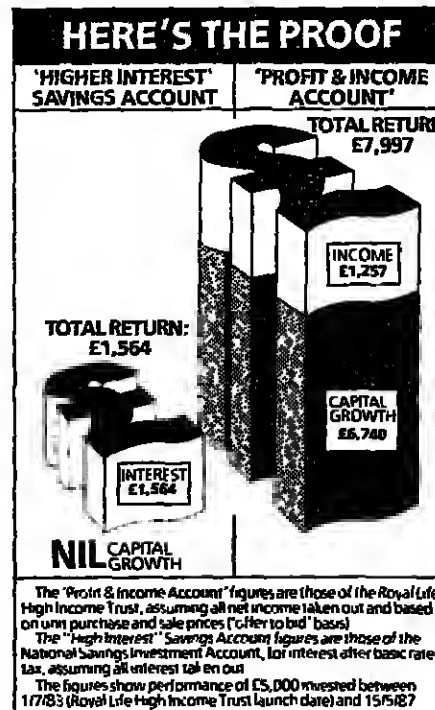
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PROFIT & INCOME ACCOUNT

Suspicion and fear stalk Kosovo Serbs

From Richard Bassett, Prizren, Yugoslavia

"Dokumenta Passport" The young policeman manning the checkpoint between the little town of Prizren and the Albanian frontier was nervous.

The dusty narrow road running up to the forbidding mountain passes had been known to carry more subversive cargo than a Western correspondent. Two weeks ago it was "Albanian propaganda". Last month it was some curious coded messages, which, a senior policeman confided, Yugoslav's cypher expert was still trying to crack.

More worrying, if less frequent, there are pistols and even the odd bomb. In Kosovo, Yugoslavia's troubled province which is 85 per cent ethnic Albanian, beneath the Balkan lethargy there is a frisson of unease. The dwindling Serbian population, barely 15 per cent of the province, continues to see Albanian expansion threatening at every turn.

Since 1981, when young Albanian students in Kosovo rioted, more than 22,000 Serbs have left the province. Those who remain believe they will soon be forced to arm themselves or abandon land that has traditionally been the cradle of Serbian history.

On the sacred field of Kosovo in 1389, the flower of Serbian manhood was massacred by the Turks. At the weekend hundreds of Serbs

marched to Belgrade to voice their fears that however heroic its past, Serbia has no future in Kosovo.

The Central Committee of Yugoslavia's central Government met them, but in its final resolution did little more than recognize with disquiet that Kosovo is Yugoslavia's most important problem. Daunting though inflation is, running at 100 per cent, and with 14 per cent of the workforce unemployed, in Belgrade the province of Kosovo looms highest in their fears.

For most Serbs it is the acid test of whether Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia of federal republics and autonomous regions can survive into the 21st century.

In Prizren, less than five miles from the Albanian frontier, every building appears to profess a unified Yugoslavia. No Albanian flag can fly officially without the flags of the Serbian or Turkish inhabitants. In reality, however, in the narrow streets running between crumbling mosques clustered on the mountainside, the only standard taken seriously is the black double-headed eagle of Albania, set on a blood-red background.

Serbian policemen approach Prizren with caution. The local Albanian authorities are considered inept and corrupt. Ominous forces are seen to be at work everywhere.

As Aubrey Herbert, the man on whom John Buchan based the character Greenmantle, observed on his travels in the region earlier this century, only a determined and energetic visitor ever arrived in Prizren.

At the rambling inn, where the peeling ochre portico strikes an unashamedly Italian note between the minarets, those visitors who do arrive are treated with suspicion.

The landlord tells of the man taken away by the police who professed to be a Russian dentist but whose luggage contained a Kalashnikov.

Certainly, unless the anti-orthodox in Belgrade act decisively, tension in Kosovo will rise. Yugoslav-Albanian relations are at an all-time low. There are fears that such antipathy could easily be exploited.

Spomenka, a 6 ft 2 in tall dark Montenegrin girl who teaches English, said that Prizren had become the focus of unwelcome attention. "Trust is almost non-existent here these days. People are afraid and there are strangers in town who are perhaps playing what you would call the Great Game. This is a dangerous sport."

In the words of Greenmantle, "there is a dry wind blowing through the east and the parched grasses wait the spark".

Frontier war that Thailand cannot win

From Neil Kelly Nam Yuen, Thailand

Across the valley from here the borders of Thailand, Cambodia and Laos come together at a high, rocky escarpment where Chong Bok pass links the three countries. Four hundred miles north-east of Bangkok, it has been the scene of the bloodiest fighting that has yet occurred between Thai and Vietnamese forces on this troubled frontier.

Although few details have been disclosed officially, the battle has been going on since Vietnamese troops crossed into Thailand in pursuit of Khmer Rouge guerrillas two years ago.

According to the local army commander the Vietnamese have now been driven out, although some well-informed sources say a number remain on Thai territory.

The Hanoi Government denies it has violated the border and implies that the fighting has taken place on Cambodian territory.

Very little has leaked out about the long battle or the casualties but a glimpse of a terrain shows how tough a fight it has been for Thai soldiers advancing up steep, rocky hillsides through minefields and thick undergrowth bristling with booby traps.

Some units had to be supplied by mules and from time to time were short of food and water. The Vietnamese have had the best of the country, good supply lines and well-fortified bunkers which they were permitted to build in the rocky hills at their leisure.

Artillery firing up to 1,000 rounds daily from inside Cambodia put the Thai forces, who do not have such long-range guns, in disarray. At



A blindfolded Vietnamese soldier captured by the Thai Army during fighting at Chong Bok.

tacks by Thai aircraft proved ineffective.

From the outset of the Vietnamese operation Western military observers warned the Thais that they were taking too lightly some Thai soldiers wounded at Chong Bok have complained bitterly about the way the operations were mishandled. A sergeant who lost an eye said the commanders had reacted too

slowly to the Vietnamese occupation of the area.

This failure, according to Western military observers, permitted the Vietnamese to organize supplies and build elaborate fortifications in the rocky hills. They even set up communications and other installations in underground tunnels similar to the subterranean networks they used during the war against

the Americans in Vietnam.

In terms of casualties the Chong Bok battle appears to have been one of the most costly ever fought by the Thai army. Official Thai accounts vary between 45 and 70 men killed with some hundreds wounded, but other well-informed sources, both Thai and Western, put the number of Thai dead at between 200 and 300.

The local commander says more than 100 Vietnamese have been killed in fighting over the past 2½ months. He has also described the Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand as the first stage of a plan to annex the 17 north-eastern Thai provinces bordering Cambodia and Laos. Official Thai policy maintains that the Communist rulers in Hanoi have always intended to incorporate the area into a greater Indochina federation with their own country, Cambodia and Laos.

That fear has produced a new plan to flood sections of the border vulnerable to attack both as a natural barrier against Vietnamese aggression and to help farmers during drought.

The fighting has also assumed political importance in Thailand. Opposition parties are demanding a debate in Parliament as well as much more information from the Army.

The generals, reacting angrily, said that the demands were akin to treason as such information would be useful only to the enemy. One senior officer said disclosures about the border fighting would "spoil the atmosphere" for tourists.

Another danger for visitors and local people is the growing number of Cambodian guerrillas who have taken to banditry in border areas. There have been more than 20 armed clashes between them and the Thai Army in the past two months.

The Thais have now established a new force comprising police, army, village volunteers and civil officials to counter these attacks, and some border roads are now closed at night.

Conflict in Namibia

Swapo keep battle alive against odds

From Michael Hornsby, Oshakati, northern Namibia

Johannes Elias, a 36-year-old herdsman, holds up his bandaged hand in the Oshakati Hospital, run by the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Onipia, about 20 miles south-east of this major South African military base in the Ovamboland area of northern Namibia.

He says that on June 8, members of the police counter-insurgency unit, known locally as *Koersers*, Afrikaans for "cowboys", beat him up and then forced his hand up one of their exhaust pipes of one of their wedge-shaped Casspir armoured vehicles while the engine was running.

The police claimed he had been giving food and other aid to insurgents of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo).

At the same time, he says, the police also beat up several other people, including a woman they accused of sleeping with a guerrilla and "carrying a little Swapo".

Koersers members, who have become notorious for their brutality, are recruited from the local black population in line with South Africa's successful, though savagely divisive, policy of "Namibianizing" the conflict. They usually operate in groups of about half a dozen under a white officer.

The local wing of the South African armed forces, the South West Africa Territory Force, with an estimated strength of 21,000, mainly local black and coloured soldiers, both volunteers and conscripts, now accounts for 68 per cent of the South African troops fighting on the border.

"Almost every day we get reports of security force atrocities against civilians," Reverend Matti Amadhila, deputy head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, said in an interview at Onipia, which sits on the edge of the big South African Air Force base at Ondangwa. "We know that many other things happen that never get reported. Only a few people are courageous enough to come forward."

On June 14 the tendency of the security forces to shoot first and ask questions later was brought home in a tragically personal way to Bishop Kleopas Dument, the head of the church, when his 41-year-old brother, Joseph, a carpenter

teacher, was shot dead after allegedly violating the dusk-to-dawn curfew.

The curfew applies throughout the "operational zone", of which the most hotly contested area is Ovamboland, an expanse of flat sandy terrain dotted with stunted trees that stretches from the Etosha National Park to the Angolan border.

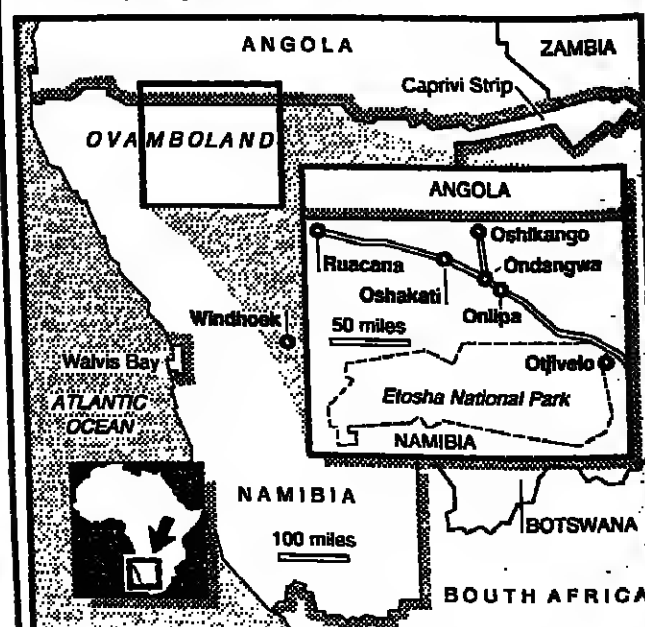
Here the Ovambos, who are Swapo's main source of support and account for roughly half Namibia's population of 1.19 million people, live in scattered *homesteads*, conveniently close to the bases in southern Angola from which Swapo wages its "armed struggle" for Namibia's independence from South African occupation.

The South Africans claim that during the 20 years of this stuttering and inconclusive but murderous bush war Swapo's total complement of armed and trained insurgents has fallen from 24,000 to 8,500 men, of whom only 1,200 are now actually available each year for action inside Namibia.

Johannesburg — The Angolan Government alleged yesterday that South African forces had bombed the small but strategically situated town of Ongiva in the Cunene province of southern Angola from bases in northern Namibia in preparation for a large-scale assault on Angolan Army positions (Michael Hornsby writes). Military headquarters in Pretoria declined to deny or confirm the allegations.

But even though the conflict barely qualifies for the military-manual description of "low-intensity warfare", Swapo has achieved much of its purpose merely by surviving for so long. It has comprehensively won the battle for the hearts and minds of the civilian population in Ovamboland, which overwhelmingly blames South Africa for its travails.

Swapo is also guilty of atrocities — the selective assassination of suspected informers or village headmen who collaborate with the government and the laying of landmines that kill civilians as well as soldiers. But by and large the local people do not think of the insurgents as terrorists. They call them simply "namati" — the "boys".



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Gam



In late July the K2 camp where an end-of-the-air. Bad weather had turned and a number of expeditions packed up and went home. Then the weather cleared dramatically. In early August, making no reference to the summit again, Julie addressed another letter in Terry. "We're reigning," she wrote. "We're rushing off for one more try."

Five teams assembled for a new attempt, all but one trying the Abruzzi ridge. There were South Koreans, who were oxygen and high-altitude people, the Austrians, the Poles, who were attempting the South-west line.

There was an imprudent partnership between the climber, Alan Rouse, and a Polish woman Dobrowolna, nicknamed "Mirka". The 34-year-old, an articulate and active man, Rouse had been standing in the mountain world. He had attempted 1983 and — like Julie — had to return.

Finally there were Julie Diemberger. Despite Julie they were any about their goal. Diemberger said that they had a "silent agreement" which neither dared to "We moved up with the summit for filming." Diemberger says, "but also with the summit attempt."

Most realistic of all was Julie. Only after Julie died did her letter saying she was another attempt. "That's all Kurt and Julie. I always another corner to turn, another place to go." Julie and Diemberger on July 28. They made progress and on August 1 for Camp Four, 6,000 m, the summit. A shock then.

On abandoning their mt bid in July, the behind a rucksack of equipment for any attempt.

But the rucksack

Ser

The hit satire City greed is considered a considerable embarrassment to left-wing circles.

The Roy Theatre's good, but hardly in pant cap tomorrow its sell-the-subject. Ser transfers to the W every promise of run.

For three months has been flocking Square to pack with the sort of seen there before from banks, security markets and ex of whom are re stage, in a far fr light, in full pr serious (and off profit).

At least two booked the entrance take their stall Yuppies works the intervals, there were crowded usual Bohemian champagne-dr never crossed before.

The show

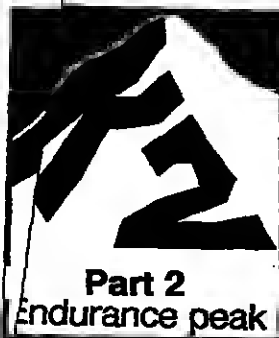
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SPECTRUM

Gambling for the highest stakes

Part 2
Endurance peak

Julie Tullis and Kurt Diemberger took a risk and decided to press on in worsening weather to the summit of K2. Peter Gilman traces the events that led up to the triumph and the tragedy

In late July the K2 base camp wore an end-of-term air. Bad weather had returned and a number of expeditions packed up to go home. Then the weather cleared dramatically. In evident haste, and making no reference to her earlier decision not to attempt the summit again, Julie addressed another letter to Terry. "Chaos is reigning," she wrote. "We are rushing off for one more try."

Five teams assembled for the new attempt, all but one trying for the Abruzzi ridge. There were the South Koreans, who were using oxygen and high-altitude porters; the Austrians, taciturn and determined; and the Poles, who were attempting the South-west Ridge.

There was an improvised partnership between the British climber, Alan Rouse, and the Polish woman Dobrosława Wolf, nicknamed "Mrufka", the anti. Aged 34, so articulate and sensitive man, Rouse had a high standing in the mountaineering world. He had attempted K2 in 1983 and — like Julie — had sworn to return.

Finally there were Julie and Diemberger. Despite Julie's letter, they were coy about revealing their goal. Diemberger says now that they had a "silent agreement" which neither dared articulate. "We moved up with the equipment for filming," Diemberger says, "but also with the gear for a summit attempt."

Most realistic of all was Terry. Only after Julie died did he receive her letter saying she was making another attempt. "That was typical Kurt and Julie. There was always another corner for them to turn, another place to explore."

Julie and Diemberger left base on July 28. They made steady progress and on August 2, headed for Camp Four, 600 metres below the summit. A shock awaited them.

On abandoning their first summit bid in July, they had left behind a rucksack containing vital equipment for any subsequent attempt.

But the rucksack had dis-

appeared. They first supposed that it must have been buried by snow but after searching in vain with their ice-axes, Diemberger darkly wondered whether it had been removed by one of the Koreans' high-altitude porters.

Although the loss left them perilously short of supplies, they decided to continue to Camp Four. Precisely what occurred at Camp Four and how far it bore on the subsequent tragedy was to become a matter of acute controversy. Inevitably, the accounts of the survivors differ, with each attempting to make sense of the harrowing events in which they were involved. Although it is possible to achieve a measure of consensus, irreconcilable discrepancies remain.

The dispute has its origins in the destruction wrought on K2 by the avalanches and storms. When the climbers left Base Camp, the Austrians forged ahead. But at Camp Three they found that all but one tent had been swept away.

The remaining tent belonged to the Koreans. The next day the Austrians radioed to the Korean team below them on the ridge. According to the Koreans' leader, Chang Bong-Wan, "they asked us, 'if you lend us your tent at Camp Three we will set it up at Camp Four. After we reach the summit we will leave the tent as it is.'"

When Julie and Diemberger arrived at Camp Four on August 2, they could see the three Austrians at work above, fixing ropes on the dangerous ice traverse above the Bottleneck. But the Austrians were forced to turn back 200 metres from the summit by waist-deep snow.

That night an extraordinary row broke out at Camp Four over whether the Austrians were honour-bound to return the Koreans' tent. Diemberger's view — imparted with some force — was that the Austrians were "under an obligation to bivouac in the open, or go down to Camp Three."

The Austrian Willi Bauer denies that there was any argument. "We



On the final assault: Julie Tullis in climbing gear, 800 metres from the summit of K2, about to take the ultimate gamble

discussed it," he says. He also denies that the Austrians were obliged to descend to Camp Three. "That would have made no sense."

But Chang Bong-Wan confirms Diemberger's account. "After failing to reach the summit the Austrian team asked if they could sleep in our tent," Chang says. "We refused as we had to try to reach the summit the following day. But they begged us. There was no way to escape so two Austrians slept in our tent. It was very overcrowded."

While two Austrians — Bauer and Hannes Wieser — squeezed in with the Koreans, the third, Alfred Imtizer, asked Diemberger and Julie if he could stay with them. Diemberger said that the deal with the Koreans was nothing to do with them, and they refused. That left only the tent belonging to Rouse and Mrufka, the smallest of all. Rouse nonetheless took

Imtizer to, later telling Julie he had spent a sleepless night.

How far these events contributed to the subsequent tragedy is a further matter of controversy. The Koreans planned to make their summit attempt the next morning and Julie and Diemberger intended to follow them.

According to Diemberger, the overcrowding delayed the Koreans' departure. By then "we decided the day was lost."

This time Chang Bong-Wan disputes Diemberger's account. While Chang agrees that the Koreans did fall behind schedule, he is emphatic that they left not at eight o'clock, but at six. The Koreans had been expecting Julie and Diemberger to follow — "we didn't know why they did not."

The loss of that day was to prove disastrous. If Julie and Diemberger had gone for the

summit on August 3, they would have been on their way down when the last, fatal storm struck.

There was another factor too. Afterwards Diemberger talked of spending August 3 as a "rest day" when he and Julie brewed drinks and relaxed. But the notion of a rest day at 8,000 metres is highly contentious. The height is sometimes called the "death zone", and the term, if melodramatic, is accurate. To compensate for the lack of oxygen, the body generates extra red blood corpuscles. These cause the blood to thicken, clogging circulation while the brain accumulates liquid which can cause a form of stroke termed a cerebral oedema. Each day accelerates a physiological decline that leads only to death.

But the lack of oxygen has other effects that may help to explain why climbers may be reluctant to depart. It brings a sense of euphoria that one experienced mountaineer likens to "being

pleasantly drunk". The greatest temptation is to remain at the same altitude.

At four o'clock that afternoon the three Koreans reached the summit, followed by three Poles on the South-west Ridge. As the six men descended, K2 saw its seventh death that summer, when a Pole slipped from the ice traverse above the Bottleneck.

Later a Korean climber fell behind and was forced to bivouac. But the arrival of four other climbers made Camp Four even more cramped. This time two climbers squeezed in with Rouse, so that he spent another wretched night.

At 6am on August 4, Rouse and Mrufka left for the summit. They were followed by the Austrians Imtizer and Bauer — Wieser remained behind — with Julie and Diemberger last in line. The Austrians reached the summit at 3.30pm, followed by Rouse, while Mrufka turned back.

This height is sometimes called the 'death zone', and the term, if melodramatic, is accurate

At 4.30pm the successful climbers were descending when they met Julie and Diemberger some 100 metres below the summit, and they asked if they were sure they should carry on. The weather was deteriorating once more, and if they pressed on they would have to descend in the dark.

By rights they should have turned back, but for most mountaineers there comes a moment when they face the ultimate gamble.

Douglas Scott and Douglas Haston took the gamble when they decided to push on to the summit of Everest in 1975, even though they knew they would have to endure the highest bivouac ever made. The weather was merciful and they survived. It was the gamble made by Mick Burke on the same expedition, when he went for the summit in a gathering storm. He was never seen again.

As Diemberger recalls that moment, "I said to Julie, 'we are very close to the top. It's a question of one hour, shall we do it or shall we not?' He adds: "The summit was so close and we were feeling good and we went on."

At 6pm Julie and Diemberger stood on the summit of their dreams. "We hugged each other," Diemberger says. "Both of us thought it was the most desired peak we could ever get to. We said it was 'our K2'."

Julie and Diemberger were now at the absolute limit of their safety margins. Each decision they had made had eroded those margins. The dusk and weather were closing in around them; their safety limit was about to expire.

Adapted from Clouds from both Sides by Julie Tullis, with a new chapter by Peter Gilman, to be published by Grafton Books on July 9 (£3.95).

TOMORROW

Descent to disaster: how the mountain exacted a terrible toll from the climbers

Serious Money cleans up

The hit satire about City greed is causing considerable embarrassment to its left-wing creators

The Royal Court Theatre's list of good, brave causes hardly includes rampant capitalism but tomorrow its sell-out play on the subject, *Serious Money*, transfers to the West End with every promise of a lucrative run.

For three months the City has been flocking to Sloane Square to pack the theatre with the sort of audiences not seen there before — parties from banks, securities houses, markets and exchanges — all of whom are represented on stage, in a far from flattering light, in full predatory cry after serious (and often dishonest) profit.

At least two City firms booked the entire theatre to take their staff on a kind of yuppie weeks outing. During the intervals, the theatre steps were crowded not with the usual Bohemian Left but with champagne-drinkers who had never crossed the portals before.

The show itself was the



City observers: Caryl Churchill and Max Stafford-Clark

result of an unusual cross-fertilization. Last autumn, Max Stafford-Clark, the director, playwright Caryl Churchill and a team of eight actors made daily observational forays to the trading floors and dealing rooms of the City. The actors then re-enacted their experiences — such as the bedlam of the financial futures exchange (LIFFE) — in an attempt to create a "work-study" of a community.

The idea was Stafford-Clark's. "The Royal Court is always putting on plays about poor people who live on some housing estate. It seemed a

good idea to do a play about money, the theme of much restoration comedy. People say, 'Money — how boring.' But, in fact, it's exciting. The actors hit it off well with the young traders on the floor of LIFFE (known simply as 'Liff'), who, with their colourful blazers and language, bay like hounds upon sterling. Eurodollars or Long Gills start slipping.

"They are very macho, very aggressive and I liked them," said Paul Moriarty, one of the leading players. "The sheer excitement of the amounts of money they're dealing in takes them over."

"By midday I was as high as they were," said Linda Bassett, who plays an American arbitrageur. "I don't know what adrenalin does to you but they are on it all day long. The people I met all seemed to be about 23 and earning about £40,000 to £50,000. At that point we were working for £130 a week. They couldn't understand us."

"When they came round to the dressing room afterwards they seemed quite shy and a bit shocked," said Allan Corduner. "We don't swear that much, do we?" they asked.

On the floor last week, the Life Raiders didn't seem to resent the fact that they are referred to as "barrow boys". "There are barrow boys and

there are silver spoons," said Andy. "We're the new City, where it doesn't matter where you come from."

Christine, who went to the play with a Life party, said, "It's exactly what it's like except it's not the girls who swear, it's the blokes." But there was "too much exaggeration" for Stephen. He said: "The idea that we speed it all in the champagne bar is rubbish. We go to the pub." However, the general verdict seemed to be very true to life.

"The play is scandalous, slanderous, subversive, unscrupulous, one-sided and scatological," hissed an editorial in *Business Magazine*. Churchill fully expected that sort of reception; she was more surprised that the City was so keen to see it. "While I was writing it, we had Big Bang and Bossey and Collier and Halpern — there was so much to make it. I didn't want to oversimplify it. I wanted to show how it worked."

Clearly some of her mentors in the City were proud of their pupil. "A bit over the top but most of it was a pretty accurate impression, including the language. I'm afraid," said Peter Govett, whose firm, Shearson Lehman, was one of those which booked the

theatre's 400 seats. Jane Partington, a stockbroker who helped Churchill, said: "She caught the balance between the hungry young men who want to hunt and the old guard who despair because their City village has been changed out of recognition. Some of it really hit home."

The play has been making £14,000 a week for the Royal Court, which raised for itself the money for the transfer to Wyndham's. City habits seem to be rubbing off. "These days we have to be as canny as we can in exploring our successes," said Stafford-Clark. "In fact we got some of our backing from people we met in the City. I'm cautiously optimistic," he added, "that we may be going to make serious money."

Peter Lewis

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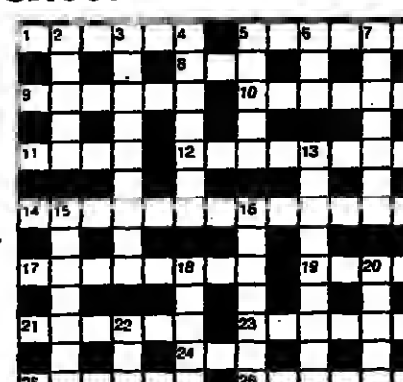
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12 Rip (4)
13 Kitchens (6)
14 Las Palmas group (6, 7)
17 Release from bonds (6)
19 Sprint (4)
21 Break out (6)
23 O.T. (6)
24 Afflict (3)
25 Not exploited (6)
26 Forcefulness (6)



DOWN
2 Earth pigment (5)
3 Fork in two (4)
4 Fate (7)
5 Jean's cloth (5)
6 Pointedly ignore (3)
7 Disabled person (7)
13 Trademark (5, 4)
15 Memory loss (7)
16 Submissive (7)
18 Walk (5)
20 Informal language (5)
22 Knack (3)

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Millions of Italians witnessed the miracle of water turning into a tropical fruit drink.

For Cadbury Schweppes it was just another piece of market management.

It all happened a few years ago on the site of a natural spring.

Cadbury Schweppes formed a partnership with an Italian mineral water and soft drinks company whose factory was built there.

This is the story of how new brands were born and why the partnership has been such a success.

The Italian renaissance.

Italians consume soft drinks with a fervour that they normally reserve for pasta. But with

over 400,000 retail outlets, the market is very fragmented.

High distribution costs – further inflated by the elongated lie of the land – mean vast quantities must be sold to achieve healthy profit levels. This represented a major problem for the premium priced but low volume Cadbury Schweppes range of mixers.

For profitable operations

a new creative alternative had to be found to the traditional manufacturing approach.

So in 1983 Cadbury Schweppes entered into a highly innovative partnership

Marriage Italian Style

The chosen partner was San Benedetto in Scorzé, near Venice, the proud possessor of the largest soft drinks factory in the world.

This state-of-the-art industrial site is capable of a herculean output of more than 600m litres p.a.

Employing this one colossus as opposed to a few standard sites would ordinarily result in huge distribution problems. Not for these Venetians. They overcame this by shrewdly distributing through a network of wholesalers.

This strategy, plus a fixation with driving down manufacturing costs, has led to San Benedetto achieving the enviable position of the lowest cost producer in the Italian market.

The marriage between the companies was no one-sided affair, though.

Schweppes' contribution to the union was the portfolio of famous premium brands that San Benedetto lacked. This remarkable Anglo-Italian alliance now boasted an organisation and product range to be reckoned with.

In Venice, profits are rising.

The icing on the wedding cake was Schweppes' creation of a range of drinks specifically tailored for the Italian palate.

A triumvirate of Tropical Dry, Lemon Dry and Grapefruit Dry was introduced.

Their launch in 1985 was aided by an award-winning TV campaign. And rewarded by a very responsive Italian public.

This highly original approach to a franchise operation has meant good things for all concerned. Since 1983 sales have increased from 9m litres to 26m litres.

As Chief Executive Dominic Cadbury says, "This is just one example of the many innovative partnerships we are initiating throughout the world. In every instance the basic goal is to make the company's brand assets work harder for our shareholders".

Cadbury Schweppes

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MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE



ITALIAN FOOD
AND WINE

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

A land in love with its cooking

I learnt to love Italian food during my upbringing and have continued to comfort body and soul with it for the 30 years I have lived abroad. It became the focal point in my life, turning me into a restaurateur and food writer.

By conviction that Italian food is one of the best in the world has turned me into a sort of apostle, trying to win ever more enthusiasts.

It is difficult to compare Italian food without being biased, especially when questions like "What is so special about Italian cooking that makes it so popular?" or "if it is so popular why are the most celebrated chefs abroad French and not Italian?"

It may surprise readers if I say that in Italy there are at least five million chefs who twice a day produce excellent food for some 60 million people. It is not exaggerating to place housewives among those top professional culinary moguls because Italian food is produced at its best within the walls of home kitchens, for a small group of very critical customers.

Italian cooking is first of all regional cooking, combining the freshest and best local ingredients with taste and imagination, aiming not only to feed but to please.

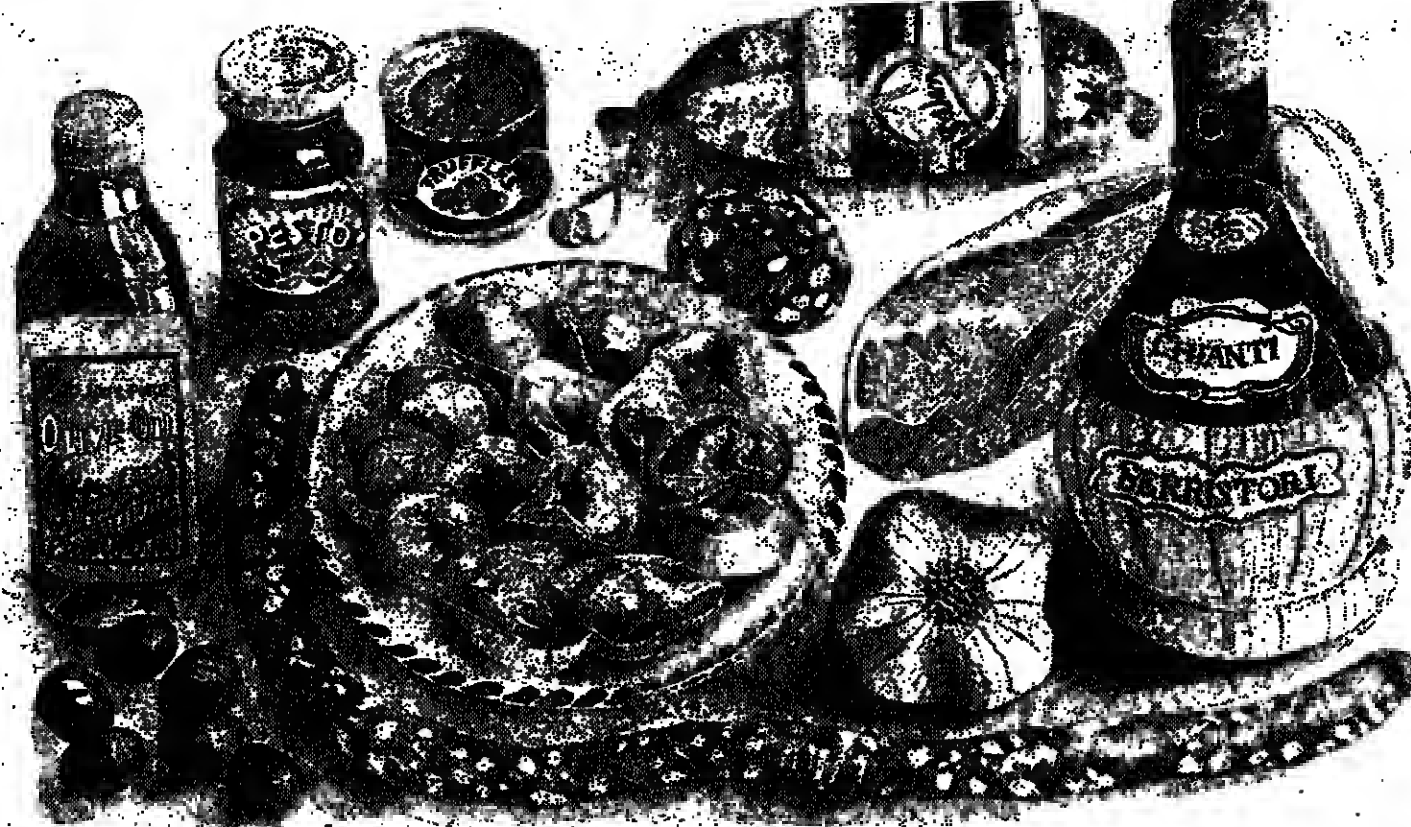
The Romans (who else?) loved good food and during their European "expansions" collected all newly discovered products and brought them to Rome for the appreciation of the ruling Emperor.

After the Romans, Italy was invaded many times by races who left their mark. In the Middle Ages and Renaissance the process of culinary development continued to change.

Marco Polo brought back from China the Asiatic touch and his spices were integrated into Italian cooking. Pasta was already known at that time.

Towards the end of the 1400s the first comprehensive cookery books with recipes were compiled, and the use of the fork for more civilized table manners was introduced. Italian fashion, art and way of life was exported all over Europe.

Although Italy was united in 1861 this did not mean the Italians themselves were united. It was only after the Second World War



that Italy started to become that melting pot of people of different origins, language and customs.

The southerner moving up to the north showed the busy northerner new ways of using the wonderful vegetables and fruits growing in the fertile, warm countryside of Puglia, Calabria and Sicily.

With the increasing immigration of Italians, Italian cuisine was bound to become popular, especially when combined with three major characteristics — low cost of production, easy preparation and extremely tasty and pleasurable results.

World dieticians agree that pulses, grain (pasta and bread), not much dairy products, the use of olive oil instead of butter for cooking, little meat (mainly chicken) and lots of fresh vegetables and fruit are the ideal ingredients for a healthy diet.

In the BBC TV programme *O'Donnell Investigates Food* shown last year, there was an experiment with the effect of

so-called Italian diet on a Finnish family showing a very encouraging reduction of what is believed to be one of the main factors in heart disease.

In the past 50 years or so, donkey work has begun to bring Italian food and wine nearer to the British people. In this period

A healthy basis to modern living

standards have improved considerably, but unfortunately have never reached the high grade of excellence found in Italy.

There is certainly a new demand for excellent Italian cuisine, and recent criticism of poor quality is well founded if it damages the Italian pride.

Endless boring menus made up of old recipes such as *pollastre, scaloppine al marsala* and *avocado gamberetti* and very indifferent mass-produced sweets from the famed oak trolley, not to mention the omnipresent over-

sized peppermill swung through the room by self-confident Italian waiters should disappear as well.

In Italy there is a new movement which is extremely successful in offering modern regional Italian food, wine and true Italian hospitality. It may please the feminist movement to know that half of the very top chefs in Italy now are women.

Lidia Alfaioli, of the *Guido* restaurant in *Cosignone d'Adda*, Mary Barile of *Il Rododendro* in *Roves*, Pina Belloni of *La Scaletta* in *Milano*, Annie Fendole of the *Enoteca Pinchiorri* in *Florence* and Tina Cacerini of *La Chiusa* in *Montecatini* have all received the maximum awards for good food.

The top men are Gian Luigi Morini of the *San Domenico* in *Imola*, Angelo Paracucchi of the *Locanda Dell'Angelo* in *Amelia* (Umbria), Ezio Sautin of the *Antica Osteria del Ponte* in *Cassinetta di Lugagnolo* (Milan), Franco Lombardi of *Il Sole* in *Malco* (Lombardia) and the very controversial *Gualtiero Marchesi*

of *Milano* all have demonstrated that Italian gastronomy has nothing to fear on an international level.

But things are moving in Italian restaurants in Britain. Conscientious restaurateurs have already started to change the old style of interiors and above all are starting to cook more regionally, coming away from "British food" created to please the English palate.

British people are more knowledgeable about Italian food and wine. It is enough to stand in an Italian delicatessen and watch with what confidence the British consumer buys Italian specialties to cook at home.

Considering that the British are ready and waiting for a different, better, Italian gastronomy, my question to all involved is: *Ma che state aspettando?* — what are you waiting for?

Antonio Carluccio

Antonio Carluccio is the managing director of the *Neal Street Restaurant* and manager of the book *An Invitation to Italian Cooking*, published by *Barbican Books* 1986.

Why we ask for a cappuccino

Italy with its dedication to the espresso is "the most abnormal market in the world," according to Dr. Alberto Hesse, president of *Associazione Caffè Trieste*, the 96 year old association of roasters, traders and agents.

Many of the members, who include a UK firm, *McGregor Cory Cargo Services*, are just as concerned with the markets of central and eastern Europe as the Mediterranean, which consumes coffee brewed as an infusion or to a lesser degree, in instant or soluble form.

Trieste, Dr. Hesse says, handles almost seven million bags a year, nearly 10 per cent of world consumption at 70 million bags. For this it has to thank its location as the northern most Mediterranean port to these markets, and the 18th century Austrian Empress Maria Theresa. She made Trieste a free port, which it remains.

In fact it was still Austrian when Dr. Hesse was born in April 1918 and something of this is preserved in the style of his Emperor Franz Joseph moustache. A past chairman of the *European Coffee Federation*, and *Honorary Consul* for *Cameroon*, he explains that coffee can thus be landed, sorted and re-routed elsewhere, without being free of Italian customs.

Last year a modern coffee silo was opened with a capacity of 4,500 tons, being increased this year to 11,000 and later to 20,000 tons. Trieste is the undisputed coffee capital of the Mediterranean.

Trieste is also entry point for most coffee into Italy. Since Maria Theresa's time, it offers easier payment terms on duties and taxes, now about *lire 800* (38 pence) per kilogramme — 189 days at an annual rate of 6 per cent, against 90 days at over 10 per cent through other Italian ports.

The industry in Italy is concentrated between the large firms importing on their own and some 50 dealers importing for 1,800 small roasters. An endorsement for the espresso is Dr. Francesco, head of a family firm employing

105 people, that does everything from taster and buying quality Arabica — never the cheaper, higher caffeine *Robusta* — to processing and selling it. The secret he says is in the aroma.

"Ordinary coffee is just flavour, but espresso is flavour plus aroma. Those small bubbles of oil trapping the aroma give the palate a strong shock, coming from behind." That, he adds, is why espresso will be a winner.

Dr. Illy, a chemist, likes to talk about the skills required to make a good cup — especially how steam or water at 90 degrees centigrade must pass through packed coffee at a pressure of about nine atmospheres.

There are, as he puts it, no less than 12 variables affecting the operation, between burning the coffee and producing coloured water. Dr. Illy can claim a place in the history of the espresso.

A prototype machine is said to have been invented in France and shown at the *Paris Exhibition of 1855*. Early Italian machines by *Bezzera* appeared in 1901 and by *Pavoni* in 1905. In 1935 *Francesco Illy*, the owner's father, devised the substitution of compressed air for steam pressure.

He has already started, in packing, to seal coffee under pressure of inert gas to prolong freshness. After the war came the spread of *Gaggia* machines and *Faema* machines.

The espresso can be drunk in many ways, starting with *ristretto* or *lungo* — more, or less, concentrated. It can be *macchiato* — stained with milk, or *cappuccino* — with a dash of liquid like steamed or brandy. The *cappuccino*, or *cappuccino* (or just *espresso*), from the colour of a monk's habit, is less frothy, steam heated milk.

There are local varieties in Trieste. The *cappuccino alla Triestina* is more frothy and in a smaller cup, while the *cappuccino alla Venezia* has milk and whipped cream together with a dash of chocolate flakes. In southern regions the cold version is called *caffè latte*, served like a milkshake, or *caffè glacé*, a dessert, smaller with cubes of ice.

John Carle

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ITALIAN FOOD
AND WINE/2

FOCUS

A multitude
of flavours
in the new
wine wave

Italy can and does produce serious wine. Gone are the days, two decades ago, when many of Italy's vineyards produced not much more than flabby, dark, oxidised white wines and stringy, vinegary reds.

New technology, in the shape of modern wine equipment and the necessary know-how to run it, plus better viticultural techniques have all helped to drag Italy into the modern wine world, and forward too from her rich, traditional winemaking heritage. Wine has been made in Italy since the dawn of time, and although impressive to historians *et al.*, probably did much to persuade Italy's winemakers to stick to the ancient, rustic methods.

But the land of wine still suffers, alas, from its old pizza-and-plonk image. And little, it seems, is ever done generically to persuade Britain's wine drinkers that fine Italian wines do exist.

Gradually however, the new Italian wine word is filtering through, mostly through the strenuous efforts of a few determined English winemercantiles who, having discovered first class Italian wines, are keen to see them bought and enjoyed by British consumers. Several top-notch Italian wine producers also regularly visit the UK to generate demand for their wines.

But just how great are the new wave of Italian wines?

Marchese Piero Antinori, from the celebrated 600 year old Tuscan house of the same name, is fond of describing Italy's latest wine developments as the new Renaissance of Italian wines.

Revival or no, not every British wine drinker will feel immediately at home with the modern Italian wine styles for the numerous, different flavours of Italy's multitude of wines, made from hundreds of different grape varieties, do taste strange to newcomers' palates.

This, in turn, raises a quandary with many of Italy's serious wine producers. Do they follow the international varietal trend, by planting established, French, comfortably recognizable, grape varieties such as the classy Cabernet Sauvignon or Chardonnay? Or do they continue with the classic, indigenous Italian grapes, highly distinctive and unusual though they are?

Once again Marchese Antinori, and other prestigious producers, are clear that to grab up Italian grapes, in favour of widespread plantings of French varieties, can only spell disaster for Italy's wine producers in the long term, with poor, pale, Gallic imitations flooding the ever increasing EEC wine lake, much of which stems from Italy already.

Marchese Antinori believes the way forward now is to preserve Italy's wine identity, by rediscovering ancient traditions and the old, noble Italian grapes.



Currently many of Italy's most serious wines are made from French varieties and vinified in small, Bordeaux barrels instead of the large, old traditional Slavonic oak vats.

The superb black currant, velvety Saccia, made exclusively from the Cabernet Sauvignon grape, at the Marchese Incisa della Rocchetta's Tuscan estate, close to the Mediterranean, heads the field.

Marchese Antinori not only bottles this wine but also makes a Tuscan Cabernet wine of his own, the stylish Solaia plus the truffle Tignanello, that has ten per cent Cabernet Sauvignon to heighten its Sangiovese mix.

Also in Tuscany the Sangiovese grape makes some very fine, traditional Italian wines. Rocca delle Macie's Chianti Classico, may not be on every Italophile's fine wine list but, for sheer exuberant violet like Sangiovese fruit, this wine's a winner. Biondi-Santi's outrageously expensive Brunello di Montalcino wines from Tuscany do not always live up to their reputation.

Piedmont is home however to what the Italians refer to as, "the King of wines and wine of Kings" - Barolo - made from the big, beefy Nebbiolo grape, whose savoury overtones will not be appreciated by everyone.

More traditional still than the Nebbiolo wines from Piedmont are the amazing Recioto della Valpolicella wines from the Veneto. Quintarelli is the great name here and both the dry, Amaroni, and sweet, Amabile, styles from this producer, are definitely worth tracking down.

Southern Italy also produces its fair share of good, if not great wines and I have tasted some glorious Rubesco Torgiano Riserva wines, made from the Sangiovese and the Canaiolo grapes, grown on Dr Giorgio Longarotti's Umbrian estate.

Further south still from the Campania region, in the hills surrounding Naples, comes



A wedding feast: one essential ingredient of all Italian cooks is to please and make people happy. Nicolas Belfrage above, has a similar aim as director of Winecellars in Wandsworth, who sells the largest range of fine Italian wines in Britain.

the delicious Taurasi wines of Antonio Mastroberardino, again one of Italy's greatest reds and this time from the South's Aglianico grape. The wonderful scented bramble-like '64 from Mastroberardino was a revelation.

Italy makes a wide range of dessert wines of which Marsala is perhaps the best known but, in my opinion, although many of these fortified wines fit into the serious category none, as yet, are quite on a par with the best of their wines.

The same applies to the curious, sweet Vin Santo Tuscany's dessert wine. And perhaps the same criticism can be levelled towards Italy's sparkling wines, many of which are worthwhile but, once so far have achieved the heights reached by the country's still wines.

The best from these two wine categories is yet to come. New wine Renaissance or not, Italy's wines have come a long way in the last few thousands years. Jane MacQuitty

Return of the
olive crop

In the aftermath of the great freeze of February 1985, one of the saddest sights driving along the country roads of Tuscany was to see the olive tree blighted and burned by the sudden and almost unprecedented blast of extreme cold weather.

When the tally was made, some half of Tuscany's olive trees were found to have perished, and many small farmers announced they no longer had the heart to start all over again.

But gradually the olive growers rallied. The devastated trees were savagely pruned back so that the whole landscape of the province, once alternating with characteristic umbrella pines and cypresses with slopes of the paler green olives, looked different.

However, the surgery has worked: this autumn, the growers expect their first crop; next year, they say, there should again be a decent number of olives to pick.

With this salvaging operation, Tuscany is returning to its pre-eminence as Italy's most respected and favoured olive oil growing province. Not in quantity of course but in quality.

The true connoisseurs of olive oil who can tell the highly flavoured Tuscan from the milder Ligurian, the more golden Sardinian and the more delicate olives of the Abruzzi say there is no substitute for a fragrant Tuscan Bada or Collihuono or a gentle Castellare.

Up until the 1960s it was usual for the Italian olive oil producers to sell directly from their farms to larger companies, who bottled the oil often mixing it casually with other crops, from different parts of the country.

Today, the production of olive oil has become, at the lower end of the market, exceedingly streamlined. Some 20 to 30 major producers turn out oil on a vast scale, though Italy does not yet rival Spain for its export figures.

Acidity is the sole criteria, by which, under Italian law, olive oil is judged. When made by pressing alone, in the old days, the process consisted of crushing the olives in a trough

under a vast rolling stone. Now the pulp is squeezed by hydraulic presses and the oils separated by centrifuge - the oil is called *vergine*, virgin.

This in turn is broken down through four steps of virginity according to its acidity content: one per cent acidity is *olio extra vergine*, one per cent to 1.5 per cent acidity, *olio soprapprimo vergine*, 1.5 per cent to 3 per cent, *olio fino vergine* and 3 per cent to 4 per cent *olio vergine*.

Ordinary olive oil, the nameless oil of the supermarket, derived from the dross left over from the first pressing, involves yet further physical and chemical processes.

The purest of olive oils, with their own distinctive bouquet, are becoming ever more highly prized. The olive oil bore has even made his way into Ann Barr and Paul Levy's *The Official Food Handbook*.

Badia a Coltibuono in Chianti is now one of Italy's

True connoisseurs know a Tuscan oil

premier producers. Its history goes back to the 13th Century, when monks pressed their olives in the very monastery oothouses in which the Stacchi family now press theirs.

Nowhere however is Badia a Coltibuono cheap: £15 a litre in Italy and £18.50 from a London delicatessen.

What makes it so special? "Olive," says Roberto Stacchi, who now runs the company, "are influenced by herbs, flowers, pines, sea air, altitude, climate and soil. The time you pick them is important. The olive that is fully ripe gives the best taste. We use a lot of Frantoio and pick it very late. All this makes for a different taste and aroma."

But then, at this level, with fine olive oils moving into the realms of fine wine for price and availability.

Seen like this, olive oil is no longer something to be splashed cavalierly onto a lettuce leaf or boiled into the frying pan, but so ingredient to be used with loving deliberation, and kept stored, so those who know insist, only in the complete dark.

Caroline Moorehead

On pilgrimage with Bacchus in Verona

Though preferable it is not essential to be an oenophile in Verona, a city about which John Evelyn, the diarist, wrote in 1646: "Bacchus seems riding as it were in Triumph every Autumn, for the Vines reach from tree to tree."

Three centuries later the trees are gone but Bacchus remains uppermost in Veronese minds for the city is host to one of the largest wine fairs - Vinitaly - an annual pilgrimage for more than 1,600 wine growers and 69,000 visitors between 8-13 April.

To the uninitiated, Vinitaly quickly assumes the proportions of a magical mystery tour. Images of comfortable rustic kitchens with red-checked tablecloths, smart lobbies and chic nightclubs bombard you as exhibitors encourage you to taste in an ambience purportedly appropriate to their *cru*.

Rather like Dr Who entering his Tardis, each producer's pavilion promises a journey of discovery through Italy. As you enter, the obvious respect, solemn pride and watchful scrutiny as wine is poured,

tasted and discussed suggests there is much more at stake than the sale of good wine.

Criss-crossing between pyramids of wine bottles, new worlds emerge run by Bertolo, Lungarotti and Ascheri. It seems that caught within a single bottle, like some Geni, is a terraced slope, perhaps on a Tuscan hillside where the scent of oaks and acacia lingers and where for generations, one family has tended its vines.

The history, lives, culture, soil and climate, landscape and pride of place, are distilled like a precious microcosm of Italy in that bottle, to be released and savoured by those who understand what they drink. One explanation for the respect Italians show their wine.

The mystery tour quickly takes a surprise turn via pavilion D5 to the north-east of Italy near Buttrio and the eccentric marmes of Colli Orientali del Friuli where Luigi Valle produces Picolit.

Said to be the ugliest of all grapes, its wine has nevertheless been the drink of Popes and Kings since the

18th century. Today Picolit remains a drink strictly for VIPs, and is a favourite of individuals like Prince Charles, Jamie Lusinchi the President of Venezuela, Archbishop Marcianus and actor Ugo Tognazzi.

This straw-coloured desert wine has an ethereal aroma of field flowers and acacia and a sensation of honey that leaves a surprisingly dry and clear taste - but it is not cheap at over £50,000 a bottle in a restaurant - if you can find it.

The reason says Valle's Guiseppe Abelli is that Picolit is scarce. "We deal with it like diamonds, for it grows in a zone of no more than 10 hectares." This temperamental vine also produces very few grapes - 10-15 per plant, compared to the usual 70-80 of other varieties.

Production at 350-500 hectolitres a year is always sold well in advance, says Signor Abelli. "But if you can track down a bottle and share it, chilled, with the right company you will not be disappointed."

Slightly more accessible is Recioto di Soave, a sparkling desert

or aperitif wine with an unexpected velvety bitter-sweet taste leaving no trace of sweetness only a hint of almonds. Italians describe this as an "artful flavour".

The search for Recioto, a product of the Cantina Sociale di Soave, (no stranger to wine drinkers) takes us 30 minutes by car from Verona to the walled, medieval town of Soave dominated by the Scaligeri castle.

Recioto di Soave is made from the best garganica and Trebbiano grapes. "Reci" in Veronese dialect denotes the winged part of the grape cluster - reputedly the best. These grapes are then left to dry, undamaged, in a process of prolonged natural fermentation.

The Cantina's Dr Franco Roncador says production remains by hand and is consequently limited in quantity but not quality. A total of six producers make Recioto including the Cantina del Castello, but the Cantina Sociale, Verona's largest wine cooperative, produces only 10,000 bottles making it relatively expensive at £15-20,000 ex-cellar.

One might be forgiven for assum-

ing the Milan region to be an industrial belt, but Vinitaly contradicts the assumption. Brescia for example, close to Lake Garda just east of Milan, is home to one of Italy's most successful sparkling wine empires - Guido Berlucchi, now run by the tireless oenologist Franco Ziliani. Here, pinot noir and pinot blanc grapes are blended to make Berlucchi's Cuvée Imperiale Brut, Max Rosé, Pas Dosé and Vintage.

From a traditional, medieval farmhouse in Borgonovo, now an impeccably re-designed high-tech, high security operation, Signor Ziliani talks enthusiastically about his new cellars. Beneath the medieval farm lie nine million bottles of sparkling investment in 14,000 square metres of graceful vaults and arches which would make Vasari envious - all designed by computer.

Signor Ziliani has no doubts that his work has produced an Italian equivalent to French champagne - if not better. This is a discovery you must make yourself at £6.99 a bottle from Majestic Wine Warehouses.

Judith Parsons

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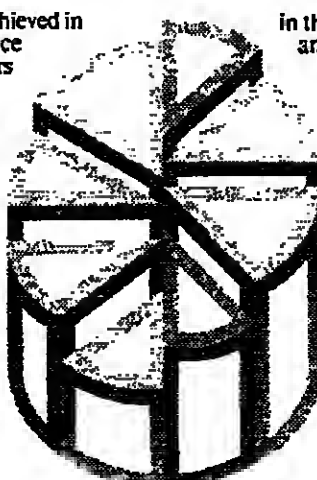
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The new taste in Tuscany

At first sight, the idea of marrying *nouvelle cuisine* to the starchy, oily food of central Italy seems absurd. How do you reconcile a delicate, sculpted tomato skin, a fine chiselled radish top, with steaming, juicy, garlicky *pappardelle*, oozing with a rich hare filling and baked in a stew of tomatoes, beef, olive oil, bacon and cream?

In the Tuscans, however, the idea is perfectly logical. For years they have prided themselves on being very different from the rest of Italy when it comes to food. Their cooking, they claim, is not heavy at all, but *gentile* and above all, *sano* (healthy).

Pasta is not a Tuscan speciality at all. The staple is bread, used in snails (*panzanella*) and to thicken soup. It is not surprising then to find that of all regional cooking in Italy, it is only in the Tuscans that *nouvelle cuisine* has chosen to graft itself.

Florence is the Tuscan city where it has made the strongest impact. Three well-known restaurants in the city centre now specialise in this new *Italo-French* hybrid.

Cibreo, where first courses tend to be terrines rather than pasta, and Enoteca Pinchiorri, on the ground floor of a 15th-century palace are some of the few restaurants that food experts say can seriously be judged by the highest European standards, including *Da Noi*, started not long ago near Santa Croce by two cooks from Enoteca.

Here a typical lunch might consist of ravioli stuffed with minced fish, in a black squid sauce followed by steamed lamb cut of veal, in a sweet green pepper sauce with a puree of spinach. Vegetables come automatically with the main course, and not separately, as is common through Italy. Even so, *nouvelle cuisine* remains firmly at the luxury end of the restaurant business.

To date, simple trattorias are not following suit; soups, veal, and one of a hundred types of *pecorino*, the local sheep cheese, continue to be, as they have for generations, the basic fare.

CM

Pasta for the perfectionist



Consider how comprehensively and authoritatively any Briton can sort out the eating qualities of an apple and it becomes easier to understand the range and subtlety of distinctions that Italians claim for pasta.

It is on just such familiarity that Italians base their certainties. No one writes more helpfully about pasta than Marcela Hazan, whose third volume of classic Italian cooking, *Marcella's Kitchen*, was published last month (Macmillan, £12.95). "Sadly," she says, "it has become fashionable to snub macaroni in favour of so-called fresh pasta."

"Anyone doing so is turning away from one of the most remarkable foods ever devised by any cuisine. High-quality factory pasta is as fine a product as the best home-made pasta. It is as different as wool is different as silk: neither better nor worse."

What are the qualities that Italians demand? Of home-made pasta, she says: "When cooked, stretched pasta (as opposed to rolled or extruded dough) draws and holds sauce to its surface. The body is elastic and has bounce. The capacity to absorb flavour deeply, combined with liveliness of texture and delicate consistency, makes pasta stretched by hand the paragon of home-made pastas."

The best factory-made dried pasta has only two ingredients: flour and water. *Durum* or hard wheat flour, called *semola*, semolina in English makes a dough of such tough elasticity it cannot be rolled by hand. Which is why, traditionally, Italian cooks use the equivalent of strong, unbleached white bread-flour combined with eggs to make pasta at home.

I cannot claim to have mastered the technique of stretching as opposed to rolling pasta by hand. But having used Marcela Hazan's basic proportions of 3½ ounces of strong flour to each large egg, and a small, hand-cranked pasta rolling and cutting machine, I have been making pasta for nearly 10 years now that is discernibly superior to any of the fresh produce of the trendy new pasta factory boutiques.



La Famiglia: during March, Signor Alvaro Malloni and the staff of his restaurant in London, were awarded the celebrated prize in Rome by the Italian State Tourist Board for making the best home-made pasta outside Italy

Purists will have no truck with oil, salt or any flavourings to their pasta except the traditional spinach or Swiss chard leaves. Irreverent cooks flavour and colour their noodles black with squid ink, golden with saffron, pink with beetroot juice and orange with tomato purée. Wholemeal and buckwheat pasta are newer non-traditional recipes with enthusiastic followings.

The shapes of pasta are another story in themselves. There is the practical business of what can be cut by hand as in the case of fresh noodles, and what can be extruded, round spaghetti and tubes of macaroni. Then there is the many-sided question of what sauces go best with which shapes. There is romantic legend, too.

In Bologna it is claimed of *tortellini* that these little rings of stuffed pasta were the invention of a love-lorn cook who, catching sight of his master's wife sleeping naked, cooked and served as a token of his hopeless passion pasta fashioned in the shape of her navel.

Thank goodness then that pasta pedantry can be taken only so far and that when it comes to names, all is turmoil. Purely local nomenclature has combined with centuries of invention to make a puzzle

too complicated to unravel to any purpose.

In my experience it is the simplest pasta dishes which are the most satisfying and get made again and again. Two recipes based on factory-made dried pasta which I make repeatedly are *penne* with peppers and spaghetti *alla carbonara*. Both are classics.

A recent addition to my repertoire is a sauce so easy to describe it - crumbled gorgonzola cheese melted in an equal volume of double cream.

The finest of all pasta dishes is without doubt fresh *tagliatelle* or slightly finer *fettuccine* buttered, seasoned and scattered with shavings of fresh white Italian truffle.

For spaghetti *alla carbonara* try to find the finest quality pasta which will be labelled *pasta di semola di grano duro*. *Pancetta*, salted and rolled belly of pork from Italy, has a distinctive sweet cure. Green bacon is the substitute.

Spaghetti alla carbonara
(Serves two to four)
170g (6oz) pancetta in one thick slice
3 cloves garlic, peeled
2 tablespoons olive oil
75g (¼ oz) butter

3 tablespoons dry white wine
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
340g (12 oz) spaghetti
2 large eggs
55g (2 oz) freshly grated parmesan cheese

2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

Cut the *pancetta* in dice or matchsticks and bruise the garlic with the flat of a knife. In a small, heavy pan, heat together the oil and butter then add the *pancetta* and garlic. Cook until both are golden, add the wine and let it reduce to one tablespoon.

Remove the garlic from the pan and keep the *pancetta* warm while the spaghetti cooks in a large volume of rapidly boiling salted water. As soon as the pasta is tender, but still offers a little resistance to the teeth (*al dente*), drain it well.

Meanwhile break the eggs into a warm serving bowl. Add the cheese and parsley and plenty of freshly ground black pepper. Beat lightly together then add the hot spaghetti and toss it in the egg mixture. The heat of the pasta cooks the eggs instantly to a creamy sauce. Add the *pancetta* with its fat and reduced wine. Toss again and serve immediately.

Penne are tubes of pasta cut

obliquely and named after the quill pens they resemble. In this dish strips of lightly cooked sweet pepper, red and yellow mixed, combine with the pasta. There is no sauce as such and you will not feel the lack of it.

Penne and Peppers
(Serves 2 to 4)

1 ripe red pepper
1 ripe yellow pepper
2 tablespoons extra virgin olive oil
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
225g (8 oz) penne
1 clove garlic, diced

Toast the peppers over a gas flame or under a grill until the skin is covered with charred blisters. Put the peppers into a paper or plastic bag for about half an hour. After this they can be skinned with no difficulty. Cut away the stalk before slicing the flesh in strips. Cut these into lengths which will be approximately the same size as the cooked pasta. Fry the garlic lightly in the oil and discard it before adding the peppers. Mix and season. Cook the penne in plenty of boiling salted water until it is *al dente*. Drain well and mix at once with the peppers and their oil.

Shona Crawford Poole



A sculptor's sweet art

For centuries, we are told, the Italians made no rigid distinction between sweet and savoury, but the cooks of the Renaissance strove to serve what they regarded as a harmonious combination of sweet and sour.

Some of this attitude persists today. The traveller in the Po valley or the Veneto may come across chocolates as well as the insides of animals inserted in the equivalent of black pudding, while *Cremona* in Lombardy gave its name to the *mortadella di Cremona* in which candied fruit is bathed in an astringent, syrupy mustard.

The turning point appears to have come in the 18th century. The old *pastry*, which would impartially enclose savoury or sweetmeat in pastry, was subjected to the influence of the "pâtisserie", the French confectioner.

France, along with Britain and Holland, was setting up a colonial empire, and increasing quantities of cane sugar from overseas were seeking markets in Europe.

But Italy was not yet a united country, and could not take part in the race for colonies and their natural resources. Its sweet tooth was accustomed to making do with the raw materials available since the time of the Romans, such as honey, dried and candied fruit, almonds and nuts.

A leading gastronomic guide divides *dolci* historically into three consumption areas. First was the area of the *focaccia*, commonly translated as "bun", which developed from rich varieties of bread baked for ceremonial occasions. Many towns in the north have their *panforte*, *panzotto* or *panettone* - literally, big bread, golden bread and, again, big bread.

The *panettone* of Milan has in this century won a dominant place over the others. With Milanese business flair, firms like Motta and Alinari have succeeded in imposing it on the whole country, making Italians think it was their national sweet for Christmas.

Varieties baked in the shape of a *colomba* or dove are now gaining ground as a "traditional" sweet for Easter.

In the last century the art of fine, sweet baking was given

an impulse by the pâtissiers of Napoleon's wife Marie Louise, the Duchess of Parma, and then by bakers from Vienna and Switzerland who saw opportunities in setting up shop in Italian towns.

A second area harks up with the European tradition of making rich sweets in winter, especially for Christmas, from mixtures of dried and candied fruit, honey, spices and nuts. They range from *torrone* or nougat to the *panforte* of Siena. There is nothing equal to tasting it made on the spot in a *pastry*, though for those who cannot make the journey nationally distributed brands are available such as Saporiti, Pepi and Nannini.

The third area is based on the paste of the almond and has its home in Sicily, where creations from marzipan have been brought to a sculptor's art. Replicas of fruit, vegetables, ham rolls are so realistic that the temptation is to keep them till no longer edible.

Sicily makes much use of the slightly bitter *ricotta* (translated somewhat approximately as cottage cheese), for example in *canoli* and the *cassata*. The latter, covered with icing sugar, is not to be confused with *cassata* ice cream, one of that range of delicacies that have made *gelati* - best from south Italy - famous throughout the world.

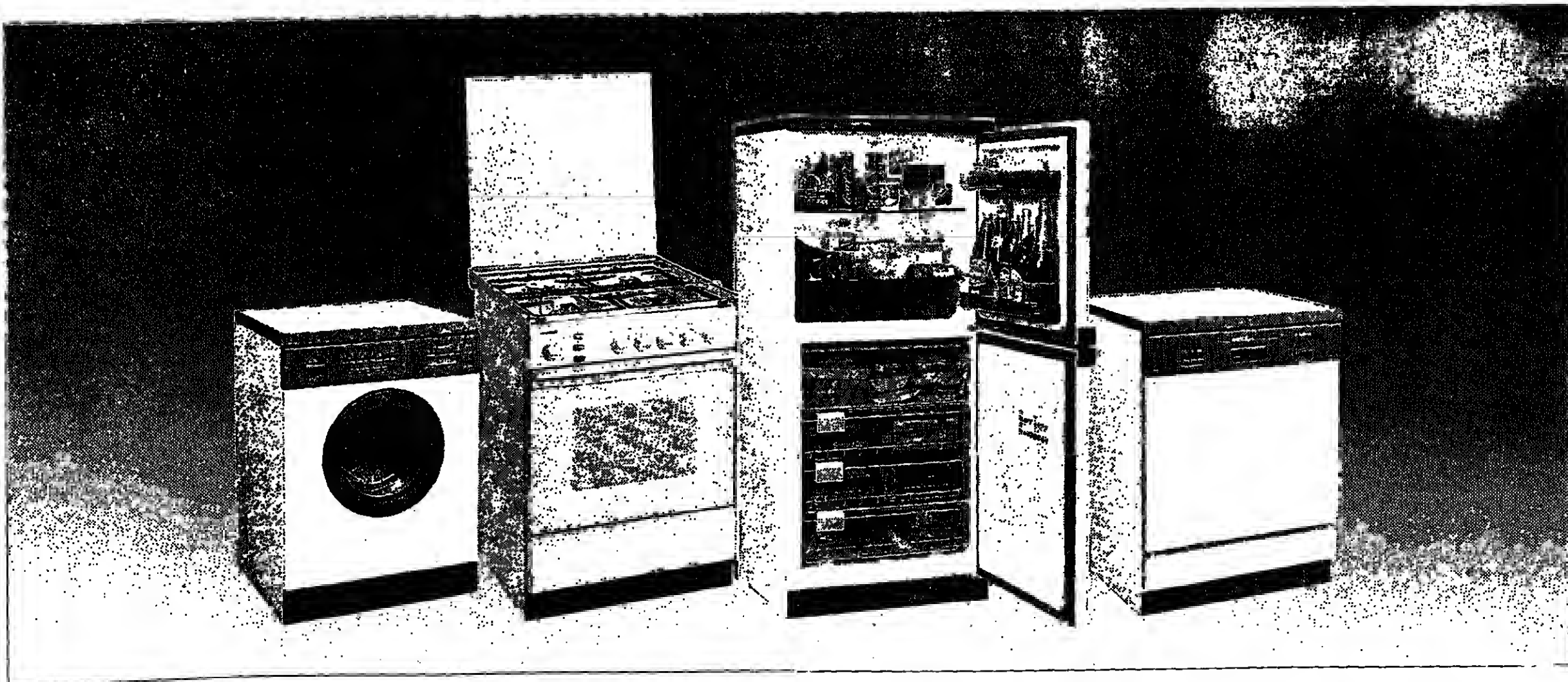
Even in the big cities *gelaterie* are to be found that make by hand. Often family run, they may lack the industrial techniques and economies of scale of the big firms, but their fresh fruit flavours are hard to beat.

Chocolate used to be known as a drink, for instance in Goldoni's Venice, but in one part of the country it has an old history as confectionery. This is Turin in Piedmont, home of the *gianduja*, a paste of chocolate and nuts called after *Gianduja* - "Johnny" - a Piedmontese carnival mask. Ferrero is a leading Piedmontese manufacturer of chocolates and confectionery.

On the other hand Perugia, maker of the famous *bacio* or Liss - again a combination of chocolate and nuts - comes from Perugia in Umbria.

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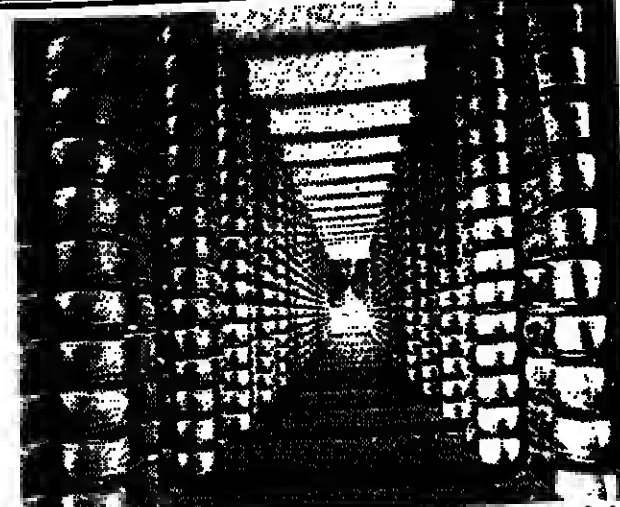
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PANFORTE SAPORI

A delicious fruit cake from
the oldest Italian traditionBanks in this
part of Italy
against mice as
well as robbers.The road into
Reggio Emilia is lined with
warehouses bearing the insignia
of banks storing thousands
of rounds of parmesan cheese
writes John Earle.It might seem a strange kind
of financial service, but the
banks ensure that the cheese is
kept clean, without defect, and
periodically turned to ensure
that it matures equally
throughout its 35 kilogram
round during the 18 months
before being put on the
market.We accept it as collateral
against loans to producers and
dealers, says Andrea Barilli,
chairman of the Reggio Emilia
Cassa di Risparmio or savings
bank.At the end of May the bank
had 129,278 forms in store,
weighing 484.56 kilos worth
lire 57 billion (£27 million).
The bank advances 65-70 per
cent of the value of the cheese,
charging interest slightly be-
low overdraft rate. The bor-
rower also pays a fee fixed bythe Chamber of Commerce for
handling and storage.Why go to Reggio Emilia for
parmesan cheese rather than
Parma itself? The question
raises smiles, for it has clearly
been asked before at the Giglio
dairy consortium of left-wing
and Catholic cooperatives, a
leading producer. Giglio itself
stores about 110,000 forms in
a warehouse, stacked to the
ceiling.The villages where the best
cheese is produced like
Bibbiano in the Enza valley,
they explain, used to be in theThe cheese that is
treated like goldDuchy of Parma, hence it was
called parmesan. Reggio was
then in the Duchy of Modena,
but it is now the capital of a
province that includes the
Bibbiano area.To qualify for the name
parmigiano Reggiano, as it is
officially called, parmesan
must be made in the provinces
of Reggio Emilia, Parma, Mo-
dena, or adjacent strips of
Bologna and Mantova.Why the parmesan
is kept in the bankParmesan cheese maturing as far as the eye can see in the
Giglio warehouse, Reggio EmiliaAppennines begin, is the site
of the five-year-old CCSP plant
(Consorzio Cooperativo
Stagionatura Prosciutti),
which claims to be the most
modern of the 245 plants
entitled to the Parma ham
stamp of a ducal coronet.The pigs must come from
Piedmont, Lombardy, Veneto
or Emilia-Romagna.Mario Guidetti, the man-
ager, says standards in hams
are uniform, despite an old
peasant belief that a left legged
ham should cost less, since the
pig lies more on its left side,
which could thus be less
developed. This is untrue — it
matters not a pig's trotter
whether the ham is from theleft or right, or from a boar
or a sow.Nothing from a pig goes
wasted and Gianni Galeotti,
chairman of ACM, the mem-
ber cooperative from Reggio
Emilia, lists some of the
products for which the area is
renowned.They range from salamis
and sausages to mortadella (or
Bologna sausage) produced by
companies like Negroni, to
rich cotechino and zampone
(encased in the trotter),
pancetta or bacon, culatello
from the rear, coppa from the
neck, and crispy round
ciccioili. The best time to
savour them is in cooler
weather with an empty stom-
ach and full purse.

The bounties of nature and a rich past

It would be doing an injustice to the
Veneto to say its food is all rice,
polenta (maize porridge), beans and
baccalà (dried salted cod). They are,
rather, basic ingredients in what is one
of the most refined regional cuisines
of Italy.Another way of emphasizing its
simple background lies in the old
saying *Pan padovan, vin visentin, tripe
trevisane, done veneziane* — what's
best in the Veneto are the bread from
Padua, wine from Vicenza, tripe from
Treviso and women from Venice.Fernando Raris of the Treviso
Chamber of Commerce relates that it
used to be the custom for farmers,
after doing a deal on market day, to
seal the bargain over a plate of
steaming *sopa de tripe* (tripe soup) in a
trattoria at a time when we would be
sitting down to breakfast or morning
coffee.The earliest recipes date from 1450.
Other popular local dishes are *pasta e
fagioli* (pasta and bean soup), *polenta
e osei* (polenta and small birds) —
much more rare in restaurants nowdue to environmentalists' pressure
against their trapping and killing —
and *risi e bisi*, a soup of rice and green
peas.Nature has been bountiful in the
seven provinces of the region — maize,
sugarbeet and other crops from the Po
valley; livestock, dairy produce and
poultry from the Alpine foothills;
abundant vegetables and fruit from
the well-watered land round Venice
and Treviso; and fish and shellfish
from the Adriatic, Venice's lagoon
and the numerous rivers.Venice, moreover, was once a world
sea power, importing all the riches of
the East. Its merchants and nobility
had villas built by architects such as
Palladio in the hinterland, where they
would pass the summer, entertaining
guests and giving feasts. International
standards of cuisine were thus super-
imposed on an agricultural peasant
society.A local historian, Giuseppe
Maffioli, has written that in the
Renaissance no one could do the repu-
blic of Saint Mark in the refinement of

its cooking, except perhaps Florence.

But in the 1600s Venice lost out to
France and its "grande cuisine". In
the following century, however, Ven-
ice made a comeback, as it absorbed
into its repertoire the art brought by
French visitors with the Bechamel
and other sauces, their truffles, and
their new tastes in wine.Signor Raris, a member of the
Accademia Italiana della Cucina, who
is an authority on edible mushrooms,
recalls that the cooks or servantsAll good food guides
point to the Venetoemployed in the villas would leave to
set up a trattoria on their own, thus
establishing a tradition of good eating
in the countryside.The map of a well known French
guide book shows a greater density of
rosettes in the area north and north-
east of Venice than probably in any
other region of Italy.Among dishes from Treviso, Raris
cites goose cooked with celery, *sopa
coada* or boned pigeon pie, *ginepro
fowl* with *peverada* sauce, and fresh
water eels.The district has many streams and
the eels are kept in running water for
several months without being fed to
"purge" them, so that their fat
disappears and they lose their muddy
taste.Raris is among those who wish to
add to the region's specialties by
reviving a medieval sweet cake,
uncolada.It was a delicacy in the 14th century
and used to be given to visiting
dignitaries, according to a Latin
document of 1313, which says that
only full milk must be used in its
preparation.Besides ricotta or cottage cheese,
the ingredients included honey, spices
and candied fruits. Competitions have
been staged among local bakers to
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THE TIMES DIARY

At last it can be told

Scotland Yard is finally expected to announce the name of its deputy commissioner tomorrow when the Met's annual report is published. Cumbria's chief constable, Barry Price, has now emerged as front runner for the post. Others still in contention are Ray Anning, Hong Kong's top policeman; an internal candidate from the Met, Hugh Annesley, currently in charge of training and personnel; and Brian Hayes, chief constable of Surrey. Anxious to allay rumours that no one wants the job, the current deputy, Peter Imbert, who takes over as commissioner from Sir Kenneth Newman next month, has been blaming the general election for the delay in choosing his lieutenant. Whitehall apparently considered it would be tactless of Douglas Hurd to make an appointment when a new Home Secretary might have been about to take over. In the event...

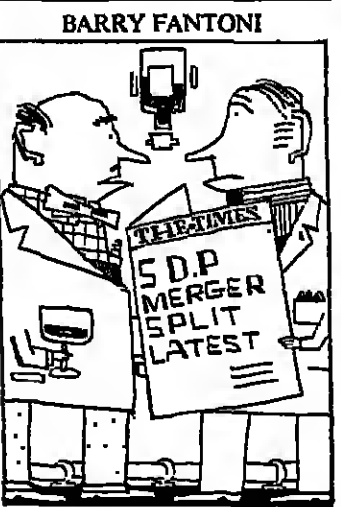
Highly rated

Do they never learn? The London Labour Party seems determined to continue as a thorn in the side of Neil Kinnock's centre-left leadership. My evidence is that the Association of London Authorities — the grouping of Labour-controlled boroughs in the capital — has appointed as its top executive John McDonnell, Ken Livingstone's former deputy at the GLC. McDonnell, a self-proclaimed Marxist, was sacked by the GLC Labour group when he publicly attacked Livingstone on voting to set a legal rate in 1985.

● Graham Greene cannot have hated his childhood in Berkhamsted as much as we gathered from his autobiography, *A Sort of Life*. He has not only become a patron of the trust set up to restore the town's Victorian town hall but donated two limited editions of his work, raising £500.

Dated

British Airways staff held a sweepstake yesterday to guess how many shareholders would turn up for the airline's first post-privatization AGM. With more than 1,700 making it to the Royal Albert Hall, the winner was BA's head of public affairs, David Burnside, who guessed 1,690. Why 1,690? Because the Battle of the Boyne was in 1690. As for all Ulster Unionists, the date is burned in the memory of Burnside, a former aide of William Craig, leader of the now defunct right-wing Vanguard movement.



Who'll be first to form a new party now?

Seat of power

I know that the chauffeur always knows it first but further light has been shed on the old adage by the takeover battle for Distillers last year. A new book, *The Guinness Affair*, to be published next week, says Argyll, which was bidding for Distillers and was aware that Guinness was about to show its hand, sent a man to monitor what was going on outside the City offices of Guinness's adviser, Morgan Grenfell. The Argyll man's suspicions were confirmed when he discovered from an unsuspecting security man that most of the people advising Distillers had gone over to Guinness's offices. The irony was that Guinness, Distillers and Argyll all had their head offices in Mayfair, within a short distance of one another. It was no trouble for Argyll to send someone to see if there were any chauffeurs sitting in Jaguars outside Portman Square. By lunchtime Gulliver (Argyll's chairman) knew something big was happening... on a Sunday afternoon that was most unusual. What happened to rest on the seventh day?

● Victorian work ethic or a new measure of employment? The International Labour Organization, in its publication *Information*, reports there are 300 million under-employed people in the Third World.

High risibility

The British Association of Scientists, whose annual conferences have always bordered on the more esoteric aspects of the discipline, has really done it this time. The annual meeting in August is on the subject of humour. Papers include why a belly laugh is good for the belly and why puns are appropriate to the slow-witted.

PHS

The past eight years have seen the downfall of two important, authoritarian allies of the West in Asia: the Shah of Iran and President Marcos of the Philippines. Both succumbed to overwhelming popular opposition against which their armed might ultimately proved unavailing. Now a third "free world" leader, President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, looks like going the same way.

It is interesting to speculate on a possible common factor from which similar pro-western governments might draw a lesson. Or is each instance so deeply grounded in the history and nature of a geographically and culturally distinct country as to make such speculation misleading?

The Shah was a visionary rather than an ideologue. His goal was an Iran freed from what he regarded as the suffocating embrace of Islam, industrialized and taking her place alongside her "Aryan" counterparts of Western Europe and North America. This meant not just economic development but a fundamental transformation of the nature of the Iranian people. When he persuaded Opec to treble the price of oil in 1973, he believed that he at last possessed the one previously missing component to make his vision come true, namely money. The Shah rode the ensuing tempest of economic and commercial activity with imperious pride, courted by world leaders, boasting his armed forces to be the level of a regional superpower and dreaming of the restoration of the glories of Cyrus the Great.

Five years later he had gone and Ayatollah Khomeini ruled in his place. Many of the grandiose development plans had stalled in a welter of corruption, economic and social distortion and plain chaos. A year of riots and countryside civil disobedience had sapped the resolve of his armed

Lessons Korea can now teach the West

by Anthony Parsons

forces and police. The Iranian people had demonstrated that they would not be changed into second-rate Euro-Americans; to prevent this happening, they had turned to their religious leaders, the historic guardians of their traditions.

On the face of it, there does not seem to be much in common between this strange, eventful history and the fate of Ferdinand Marcos and the tribulations which have driven President Chun to make major concessions. Neither of these two leaders, so far as I know, wished, or wished to transform the nature of his people. Furthermore, the economic goods have been delivered in South Korea with a vengeance. It is one of the few countries in the contemporary world which have made the transition from developing to developed.

Moreover, popular demands in each case have been more limited than in Iran. Whereas the Iranians were determined to rid themselves of the Shah and of all his regime, the South Koreans simply want a genuine democracy instead of a military dictatorship operating through a charade of a parliament. The Philippines also wanted a genuine democracy and

an end to the corruption, incompetence, and ballot rigging of the Marcos regime.

Nevertheless there are certain common factors. First, there is the prominence of the American connection. The presence in Iran of more than 50,000 Americans, military and civilian, the pervasive inroads of American mass culture, the highly publicized flow of VIP visitors in each direction, sustained the popular belief that Iran's relationship with America was somehow servile and humiliating. The circumstances in the Philippines and South Korea are not dissimilar, though perhaps not so pronounced.

Second, none of the three leaders in question has or had that magical quality of mass appeal which enables men like Nasser and Fidel Castro to rise above their more catastrophic failures and still maintain the affection and support of the people as a whole. An equally potent alternative to this quality is the ready accessibility to the people at all levels and deep-rooted legitimacy of tribal, patriarchal rulers such as the King of Saudi Arabia and the Emirs of the Gulf states.

Third, regimes such as those under discussion lack an intel-

lectually based ideology, on the lines, say, of communism or Buddhism, as a buttress for their rule. An ideological structure serves two purposes: it can be used to deflect the charge that the leadership is clinging to power for its own sake and for the perquisites which power brings, and it provides the framework for a nationwide organization — "the Party" — operating vertically and horizontally, which can both mobilize and monitor the citizenry at all levels — a major deterrent to incipient revolt. The Shah tried to create such a structure, as did Nasser, but both failed for lack of intellectual substance.

The fact is that there are no safe panaceas for the likes of the Shah, Marcos or Chun or for other right-wing regimes which are coming under attack. The conventional western prescription is a rapid transition to full democracy à la Westminster/Washington. This may well be working in the Philippines and it looks as though it may have a chance in South Korea, although it is early days yet. The middle ground between authoritarian repression and its replacement by even harsher alternatives, whether military or civilian, is very slippery.

De Tocqueville got it right long ago: "It often happens that when a people which has put up with an oppressive rule over a long period without protest suddenly finds the government relaxing its pressures, it takes up arms against it... Only consummate statecraft can enable a King to save his throne when after a long spell of oppressive rule he sets out to improve the lot of his subjects."

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The author, research fellow and lecturer at Exeter University, was ambassador to Iran, 1974-79.

The Times today begins a four-part series on the government's new programme.

Tory backbencher Michael Fallon sees wider public choice as its cornerstone

True flame of freedom



smaller than the present districts and London boroughs, wholly elected every two years.

These great reforms in education, housing and local government carry a simple message for those wrestling with the cost and quality of public sector provision in other areas. For eight years we have tried to improve public services by spending money. But just as important as adequate finance is greater choice. Ending monopoly provision is the key to better services for all.

There need be no slacking, therefore, at those departments without bills this session. The new team at the DTI must resume the search for a modern Tory industrial policy amid those intractable areas of welfare economics — Rover, British Steel, British Shipbuilders (and British Scotland). Nor is Britain yet a fully common market for our newer, smaller companies.

Over at Social Security the system has been thoroughly reviewed but almost as thoroughly preserved. Middle classes and council estates alike remain enveloped in the Giron culture. If there are to be no significant numbers of losers, how can there be less dependence and more room for tax cuts for the lower paid? Reform of primary health care has got no nearer the Queen's Speech than one feeble green paper in eight years: the doctors and the consultants still hand each other huge merit awards, free from the disciplines of firm management and performance-related pay.

And some harder questions need to be asked about the public sector. If the purpose of prisons is now to contain, rather than to correct, need they be staffed by state employees? Have we not too many universities producing too many mediocrities?

Why do we spend twice as much subsidizing London commuters as on the entire regional aid budget? Why must northern taxpayers underwrite a further "weighting" allowance for those lucky enough to work in the capital? Indeed, why pay unemployment benefit to 750,000 people in the South-east, our most prosperous region, when 600,000 foreigners manage to find work there?

But for now we can welcome a truly historic Queen's Speech promising a series of reform bills that will enfranchise millions of people with choice. Most of those with too little power to take decisions over their own lives happen to live in our great cities and in the North. If there is a "North-South" divide, it is primarily social rather than geographical. The Queen's Speech means more power to the people wherever they live.

Tomorrow: a Labour view

Faltering pace of the loyalist marchers

Belfast
Northern Ireland's mooth of madness is upon us as the marching season gets into its stride. Once the bare close, petrol bombing and stone-throwing will begin; soon there will be the inevitable confrontation over loyalists wanting to march through a Roman Catholic area.

But behind the drum banging, a different tune can be heard from the Unionists. Although they remain as hostile as ever to the Anglo-Irish Hillsborough agreement, they have to acknowledge that opposition to it has failed, and the Unionist pledge to make the province ungovernable remains unfulfilled.

But all along they have made unlikely rebels, as the Official Unionist leader, James Molyneux, always suspected when his new-found friend Ian Paisley, head of the Democratic Unionists, blustered about the prospects of

hand-to-hand street fighting. So far there has been nothing remotely resembling the Home Rule crisis or the breaking of the 1974 power-sharing executive when the Orange Card was played with such decisive effect.

Having failed to mobilize the loyalist community in defence, and with hopes for a hung parliament dashed, Unionists appear aware of the new realities. Hardly a day seems to pass when local newspapers are not reporting some eminent cleric or businessman encouraging discussion. And Unionist leaders appeal to church leaders to shield them against the more extreme elements opposed to any idea of talks.

In the Queen's Speech the government encouraged devolution but made no mention of Hillsborough, in order to leave room for the Unionists to move towards discussion. Its leaders have approached the government

but still demand the suspension of the working of the agreement and the secretariat before any negotiations can begin.

Some believe that a long summer break in meetings of the Anglo-Irish Conference may provide the fudge necessary to get around that obstacle, but for negotiations to succeed Unionists must first agree on an objective. A Unionist task force took soundings throughout the loyalist community and produced evidence that was broadly devolutionist, though the exact form was vague. There are signs that a number of politicians and church leaders are preparing the wider loyalist community for an accommodation with the SDLP. But no one publicly uses the dreaded word power-sharing.

There are also doubts about the willingness of Molyneux and Paisley to consider such an objective, and of their influence over

their communities. Molyneux would prefer a long haul at Westminster in the hope that something will turn up to free the Unionists from the agreement; he is haunted by the thought of previous leaders who moved too far ahead of supporters accustomed to "no surrender" politics. And Paisley has built his political career on opposition to power sharing. At times both verge on exhaustion but both are aware that ambitious younger men are jockeying for position behind them.

Meanwhile, the SDLP is content to wait until the Unionists sort themselves out, while the government is anxious to discover if the latest moves within Unionism signal a change of heart or are just another short-term expedient aimed at overcoming its problems.

Richard Ford

Ben Pimlott

The Liberal's real friend

Has the time come for a Lib-Lab electoral pact? In pubs and clubs (working men's as well as the Reform) where, until recently, it would have been greeted in pitying silence, such a heresy is now being openly discussed. The arrangement seems more feasible today than at any time since the last (non-electoral) pact ended in 1979. Whoever imagined in the heady aftermath of Rosie Barnes's victory at Greenwich that within months the SDP would be reduced to five seats, the Gang of Four would be at one another's throats, and the Alliance collapsing in a hail of mutual abuse? Yet so it is.

Labour, with a long history of brotherly recrimination, is used to this kind of thing: for the Alliance, inventor of a new, superior, morally elevated form of politics, it is fatal. Whatever the outcome of impending ballots, the much-vaunted phenomenon of two separate-but-equal parties working harmoniously together is over. More important, so is the SDP. Whether its members vote to hold aloof, or to accept "democratic fusion", Dr Owen can now do nothing to prevent the Social Democrats from joining Ramsey MacDonald's "National" Labour. Jimmy Maxton's ILP, Sir Oswald Mosley's New Party and Dick Taverne's Democratic Labour Party on the scrapheap of failed challenges to mainstream British socialism.

Whatever constitutional gloss may be applied, an Alliance merger would be the absorption of a rump party by an historic and surviving one. In short, Mr Steel has been very clever. In one leap he has jumped out of Dr Owen's pocket and neatly chopped the SDP leader's head off.

Social Democrats were always likely to be less resilient than Liberals, mesmerized by a pompously empty phrase, "breaking the mould", and clinging to the hope that the happy world of dispatch-boxes and deferential civil servants would soon be theirs once more, they have lacked the psychological resources to cope with a sharp reversal. For the Liberals, on the other hand, impotence is a way of life.

Nevertheless, Liberals would like to see Mrs Thatcher out of Downing Street. There is also nostalgia for the 1976-9 arrangement and the persistent hope of electoral reform. Hence Liberals are talking more insistently about a possible pact with Labour than ever before. Unlike the SDP, they see little difficulty in working with a party they have sustained in office four times since the First World War. As soon, therefore, as SDP influence has been neutralised, we may expect private overtures to abound.

The prospect of a pact will be tempting to some in the Labour Party, especially MPs and candidates in marginal seats. But it will also be fiercely resisted — and rightly so.

Some opposition will doubtless be for unworthy reasons: party chauvinism, or the inability to

compromise. But the are also sound reasons for taking a negative line. The theory behind an electoral pact is that a side-by-side ordinance by one pair or the other in selected sea would combine the anti-government vote behind the candidates with the best chance of winning.

From David Steel's point of view, it is hard to envisage more excellent plan. A high proportion of Labour voters, in the absence of a first-choice candidate, could be expected to vote Liberal. Until recently, the Liberals did not contest many hopeless seats, so the sacrifice entailed in giving Labour free runs would not be major.

For Labour, however, it is not so simple. Despite the 1987 result, Liberals see themselves as a party on the way up, and regard a pact as a potential ladder. But for Labour, the psychology of a pact would be the psychology of decline — in open confession that, for the first time since 1910, it was unable to compete with the Tories on an equal footing. Moreover, the abandonment of the struggle is no hope. South-eastern seats (where many Liberal marginals are situated) would weaken Labour's already fragile hold within the area as a whole, and reinforce its image as a party of the regions. Finally, there is the overriding practical objection that while Labour could probably deliver its normal vote to the Liberals, it is far from clear that the Liberals would be able to return the favour.

For pragmatic reasons, therefore, a pact is a non-starter, but the alternative is not necessarily a continuation, for both parties of the existing war on two fronts. There is a strong case, indeed, for an informal, non-electoral relationship in order to maximize the strength of a combined Opposition.

Insurmountable differences of principle, organization, ethos, and policy divide the Liberals from Labour, helping to account for substantially different bases of electoral support. Yet, on essential aspects of their domestic programmes — for example, on unemployment, health, social welfare, the environment — both parties share a Keynes-and-Beveridge inheritance, albeit with their own adhesions. Neither are their attitudes to Mrs Thatcher so far apart. Labour does not have to become less socialist, nor the Liberals less liberal, in order to express a united sense of outrage at the indifference of the present regime towards the problems of most ordinary people, or to work together to propound solutions.

Intimacy between Neil Kinnock and David Steel is not required, nor is it desirable. But a restriction of the battle zone, except at elections, so as to concentrate fire power on the real enemy would cause little difficulty within either party. An opening of lines of communication to this end, should, indeed, be regarded as an urgent necessity.

however... Henry Stanhope

This moaning is now terminated

Complaining about British Rail is a national sport. Mrs Jane Priestman, BR's new Director of Architecture, Design and Environment, glumly reflected in this paper the other day. It's like the weather, she said — and so it is.

Mrs Priestman went to BR from the British Airports Authority, which no doubt explains why some of our most famous railway stations are beginning to look like Gatwick. When I was a lad they looked like stations — dirty, ill-lit and downright dangerous; and you could do little at them except catch a train, perhaps buy a newspaper, swirl down a cup of mock coffee and, curiously, enough, get a haircut. I never could understand why it seemed to be so important to get your hair cut before catching the 9.10 to Bournemouth or wherever.

Today you can buy socks, eat a croissant, have your shoes soled, test your eyes, have a second croissant, buy a typewriter, see to your corms, choose a pair of boxer shorts and no doubt still get a haircut... while missing the 9.10 to Bournemouth. You can in fact do almost anything at our major London termini except find where the trains are in a hurry.

But there we go again — aiming a jibe at British Rail, just as we do at our mothers-in-law, the English summer, Irishmen, cannibals and Edwina Currie. Being nice about BR puts one in roughly the same category as an apologist for Judge Jeffreys or an advocate representing Jack the Ripper.

In fact though, I can assure Mrs Priestman that, if we complain about her chosen new profession, we have at least equal reason to go on about its counterparts worldwide. After some experience of the iron horse in various parts of the globe, I have decided that BR compares pretty well.

When last I travelled on Amtrak in the US the train broke down. No, bold on, that came later... First the air conditioning broke down — which, in America, is much more serious.

There we were, just out of Washington, rolling north towards Baltimore, busily throwing away sections of that morning's *New York Times*, when icy water started pouring on our heads and

on our luggage. Suspecting that this was a new Amtrak service for tired businessmen, we stood our ground until thoroughly bathed, then retreated for a dry-out to the adjacent car. It was then that the engine itself broke down.

We spent the next hour-and-a-half in the August heat waiting for a replacement locomotive to arrive from San Francisco or somewhere, while the water from the broken air conditioning started leaking in the second carriage too. Nobody apologized for the delay, explained why it happened or seemed to find it at all unusual. And when I politely inquired whether such an occurrence was uncommon on an Amtrak express to New York, I was told I should be grateful that I wasn't travelling by aeroplane when it happened.

As for the much-vaunted French *Train de Grande Vitesse* (TGV), the last time I travelled on that, a booking clerk in Blois sold me a wrongly-dated ticket, reservation. As my family said for several weeks afterwards, it was my fault for not checking at the time. But anyway there we were in our corner seats at the Gare de Lyon, struggling with *Le Monde* while awaiting the "off" for Marseille, when up comes this burly Nato ally, *en famille*, demanding the seats which were rightfully theirs.

On this occasion I took refuge in the notorious British bolt-hole, by feigning total ignorance of French, France and railway trains. By the time the conductor had arrived, we were thus safely out of the station and gathering speed for our journey south. Not even the French could throw off a Britisher at 160 miles an hour, if only for fear of damaging the vines. So we spent the rest of the journey in what passes for a guard's van.

This is cold comfort of course for the commuter-in-waiting at Haywards Heath, when leaves are as frozen solid (winter), the permanent way had buckled in the heat (summer) or the signals (at pretty well any old time). But I hope it might reassure Mrs Priestman. We still think that BR is best.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9DD Telephone: 01-481 4100

END OF AN ALLIANCE?

The National Committee of the Social Democratic Party has voted for closer ties with the Liberals short of merger, but it will still be for all the members of the party to decide whether they want closer ties or merger. They will be asked two questions: do they want to work for closer ties with the Liberals short of merger, or do they want merger? From the second gloss that merger would mean the end of the SDP. But it is by no means certain that SDP members will reject the merger in favour of closer ties with the Liberals which may well not be available.

The Alliance, as Mr Steel has agreed, is in a mess, but there is a sense in which it always has been. Well before the election it was plain to most outside observers that the SDP-Liberal Alliance was gravely handicapped by being two parties under two leaders. They were, after all, supposed to be fighting as a single force on a single programme and, predictably, the electorate was both confused and unconvinced by their duality.

The election has left the Alliance further from government than ever. Its failure to offer a coherent and relevant programme, and its organizational ineptitude, now publicized by the Liberal president, Mr Des Wilson, have added up to a disaster. The consequential urge for fusion among many leading Liberals and Social Democrats is understandable enough. For Mr Steel it has provided an irresistible opportunity for a pre-emptive strike for merger, which he almost certainly made in the knowledge that Dr Owen would resist it.

For if the merger takes place and Dr Owen stands aside, that will probably make Mr Steel himself leader of the new fusion. Given Dr Owen's much greater political stature and the danger confronting any politician who finds himself without a party, it is therefore still tempting to urge him to accept that there must be a single party and to contest its leadership.

Yet it is now clear that, if Dr Owen did so, it would be so much against his convictions as to be wrong. For him to join a fusion dominated

by the Liberals would go so much against the grain as to court failure. That seems also to be true of the other SDP MPs, though not of the defeated Mrs Williams, Mr Jenkins and Mr Rodgers.

Ideally, there would be a single third force in British politics which could hope eventually to replace the increasingly left-wing Labour Party as the alternative to the Conservatives. The whole history of the Alliance since the Liberals and the SDP first came together has been a process of testing whether they contained elements genuinely fusible into a single party. But the fact has to be faced that not only the election but also the behaviour of Mr Steel and the fusionists since then show that they do not.

What is more, a Liberal-dominated merger without the Owenites would never be capable either of being a focus for the realignment of the left or of maintaining the support of the ex-Labour, ex-Tory and uncommitted voters whom the SDP has attracted. It would be a party severely handicapped by the dangerous element of Liberal unilateralism and it would be backward-looking to the attitudes of the 1960s — attitudes which Mr Steel in many ways embodies.

It would, in short, be a party unprepared to come to terms with the new frame of reference for politics which has been established by Mrs Thatcher's three election victories. Voters' attitudes have clearly changed, and Dr Owen and at least some of his SDP colleagues have tried to reflect this.

When the SDP members respond to the ballot they would be wise to take as their criteria the distinctive characteristics which their new party has brought to British politics. If Labour self-destructs, these could still be of great importance. They must decide whether they think these characteristics will survive the overriding influence of the Liberal grassroots organization. They must ask themselves too whether they really want to be members of a party which the Owenites have left and whether they think that the new creation would offer more than minority third-party politics.

NO GOING BACK IN SEOUL

The satisfaction, verging on incredulity, of South Korea's opposition leaders when told that their demands for democratic reform were to be met in full will be echoed in every democratic country of the world. For a state which is, in economic and military terms, already part of the advanced world, to express its willingness also to embrace a democratic constitution, hold free elections and respect human rights is cause, above all, for rejoicing.

Mr Roh Tae Woo, the man who until yesterday had been designated South Korea's next president, is to be congratulated on his courage. He has taken a risk on the political maturity of South Koreans which, it is to be hoped, will pay off. He deserves now to be given the support both of President Chun Doo Hwan in instituting the reforms as quickly as possible and of the opposition leaders in calling an end to the civil unrest.

President Chun now has an opportunity to become the first president of South Korea to cede power constitutionally and to see his country become a worthy host of the Olympic Games. The opposition leaders, Mr Kim Dae Jung and Mr Kim Young Sam, for their part have an opportunity to participate in the constitutional debate that will frame South Korea's future. If Kim Dae Jung makes good his pledge not to stand for the presidency — a pledge he had made conditional on the next presidential elections being free and direct — that would be a conciliatory gesture and one which could help to reduce residual tension.

So far, so good. But the incredulity in the opposition's reaction to yesterday's announcement was not without foundation. Until President Chun Doo Hwan has actually given the reforms his backing, until the constitutional discussion is actually in progress — indeed, until a date has been set for the direct presidential elections, past experience justifies a degree of scepticism. Few autocrats are prepared to relinquish power voluntarily — or to risk relinquishing it. An element of opportunism cannot be ruled out.

OPEC'S NEW REALISM

The oil ministers of Opec managed to reach a ticklish agreement with surprising speed over the weekend. This involved eliminating the fourth quarter quota increase agreed last December when Iraq insisted on raising output to pay for its war with Iran. No doubt Iran's long-running preference for higher prices at the expense of output helped smooth the discussion — and leave equally difficult problems for December's strategy meeting. But this new ability to reach agreement without interminable wrangling reflects rather greater realism among members of the chastened oil cartel.

At the peak of Opec's arrogance, its members thought they could dictate both the oil price and world output. Later, they realized that they could only hope to dictate one or the other. Tight quotas to maintain an artificially high price during the slump permitted non-Opec producers such as Britain to seize a large share of the export trade, and as jealous members cheated on their quotas, it finally dawned on Arab producers in particular that they could dictate nothing. They could only hope through combined action to moderate world output and influence changes in price now principally arrived at by a competitive international oil market.

The process of education has been painful for the rest of the world, and finally for Opec too. It is still painful for Saudi Arabia. After Sheikh Yamani called his colleagues' bluff by raising output, pushing world prices below \$10 a barrel and losing his job in the process, the Saudis have resumed their self-sacrifice and cut their own output to half capacity. In so doing, they have mended fences with their neighbours but ruined their budget. They are

By appearing to capitulate to the demands of the opposition so completely, Mr Roh Tae Woo may eventually obtain for himself what President Chun's intransigence could never have brought: victory in a democratic presidential election and a popular mandate for his rule. If this is his calculation, he will need to advance the reforms as quickly as possible, so that he — rather than the opposition — receives the credit.

Speed would have the advantage, from the point of view of Mr Roh and his party, of leaving the opposition without time to put together a coherent programme. Hitherto divergent strands of opposition opinion have campaigned and combined on the need for constitutional reform, direct elections to the presidency and human rights. Now that all these points appear to have been conceded, the opposition groups will have to consider what sort of programme they can offer in a South Korean democracy. The unity shown by the opposition in pursuit of constitutional reform would probably not last.

If the comprehensive reform programme announced by Mr Roh Tae Woo yesterday results in the peaceful transition of South Korea from autocracy to democracy, he and the Democratic Justice Party will have succeeded where many an autocratic regime has failed: in sensing when and how to far to introduce reform. Twentieth century history is crowded with the shadows of rulers, from Tsar Nicholas II to the Shah of Iran and President Marcos, who have mistimed that transition.

If, however, between now and the expiry of President Chun Doo Hwan's term of office in February the proposed reforms run into difficulty or are abandoned, they will be seen as no more than a fraudulent device to halt the present unrest. In that case, President Chun and his designated successor, Mr Roh — whose future is now inextricably linked with progress on reform — will be subject to popular wrath on a scale as yet unseen. Mr Roh has chosen a high risk course, but there is no going back.

now more likely to borrow from the world's banks than lead to them.

It cannot be said that Opec has become a beneficent organization, since it is still trying to raise prices and restrict output in the classic role of monopolist. Oil company shares rather than consumers will benefit from the agreement in Vienna. But the new realism does, at least for the moment, hold out the prospect that Opec will be a force for stability.

There is now a better balance between members who favour high prices and those wishing to raise output. Attempts to raise world oil prices by large steps are unlikely. Rather, members have a compromise common interest in gradually raising output, but only at a pace that will keep oil prices inclined to move up rather than down. Moreover, realism and a desire to avoid odium in developing countries both require Opec to follow rather than lead the international oil market in formal pricing.

One indicator of this new tendency to stability was yesterday's reaction in the currency markets. Despite an upward move in oil prices to more than \$19 per barrel, compared with Opec's \$18 base price, sterling fell sharply for other reasons. While that is not welcome, the pound's immunity from the Opec influence is. Currencies became petrocurrencies only because oil prices were unstable. The demise of petrocurrencies would confirm a new era of moderation.

Some slight rise in the dollar oil price over coming months would be a logical response to the dollar's relative decline. While cheap oil would in some ways be welcome for the world, if not wholly for Britain, stability at a sustainable price would be a far greater boon.

Time to reflect on Alliance rift

From Mr Stuart Bayliss and Mr David Wilks

Sir, The general election campaign, just finished, was generally characterised by harmonious and effective working relationships between the Liberal and Social Democratic parties, both at constituency and regional levels.

It has been a great disappointment that since the election the leadership of both our parties has led the nation to believe that our partnership is skin-deep and lacks trust, let alone affection. Indeed, we have been deeply disturbed by the level of bitterness, rancour and personal enmity which seems to have entered the debate about our future.

The timing of recent merger ultimatums has been unfortunate — as has been the rush to make quick decisions with minimal involvement of party members. An issue such as this raises questions of policy and organisational structure which need to be understood by the membership of both parties.

That is why we propose that the national leadership refrain from demanding of each other responses to unreasonable deadlines but rather communicate with each other naturally and effectively.

We believe that the following should be the Alliance's next steps:

1. David Steel and David Owen must meet and itemise their respective areas of concern and vision about our parties growing closer together. That vision must go substantially further than "an effective anti-Thatcher alliance" now being talked about.
2. The national committees of both parties should meet, as they did prior to the general election, and identify similar issues, especially those which have caused the chaos of the last two weeks.
3. A discussion paper should emerge which should be sent to all members of both parties, identifying options and issues.
4. No ballot of either party should take place until there has been much wider debate and discussion. (The current rush to an immediate ballot within the SDP, with a whole permutation of possible questions is undemocratic and divisive).
5. After adequate local and national discussions, it will be clear whether a ballot is necessary. If it is, it should be held probably in January, 1988, giving us six months to decide the future of the Alliance.

Our Alliance clearly has an important place in the nation's heart, and although our time has yet to come it will only be achieved by democratic, mature and temperate leadership.

Yours sincerely,
STUART BAYLISS (Alliance parliamentary candidate, Harrow West, 1983, 1987).

DAVID WILKS (Alliance parliamentary candidate, Stretford, 1983; North-west regional co-ordinator, 1987),
25 Hayne Road,
Beckenham, Kent.
June 28.

Privatizing airline

From Mr N. R. A. Bion

Sir, Lord King, in his article of June 19, makes a mistake when he infers from the fact that 96 per cent of British Telecom's workforce are thought to be in favour of its flotation that the flotation would have gone ahead had no employee taken up the offer.

There are many of us who are not in favour of the privatisation of public utilities, yet have taken up the opportunity to make a quick profit for minimum effort from their flotation. Not to do so would be to lose out on both accounts.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS BION,
6 Fairstead Close,
Tilbury, Reading, Berkshire.

Design first

From Mr R. A. Noakes

Sir, The sad news of the fall of the House of Hartnell (report, June 24) brings to mind a vivid memory of having seen Norman Hartnell, as an undergraduate, wearing what must have been the first dress he had designed, appearing as the principal lady in the Cambridge "Footlights Review" of 1922. With a large picture hat and sporting a foot-long cigarette holder he dominated the performance with a seductive voice.

Yours sincerely,
R. A. NOAKES,
Barn Cottage,
Dean, Oxfordshire.

Lost to Britain

From Mr A. E. Jeffreys

Sir, We took delivery some weeks ago of a flat screen liquid crystal device which enables the visual display from a computer terminal to be projected using an ordinary overhead projector. The basic research, as the article "British breakthrough in screen technology" (*The Times*, June 22), says, was done at Hull University.

The firm that applied the technology and successfully marketed the device is Norwegian.

Another example of research in a British university being developed by foreign industry?
Yours faithfully,
A. E. JEFFREYS,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne Library,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
June 22.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Medical shortcomings on crimes against the person

From Dr Neville Davis

Sir, The current controversy over the Cleveland children highlights a problem in medical logistics which encompasses not just child abuse but the whole spectrum of crimes against the person.

The question being asked is whether or not paediatricians are generally competent to diagnose sexual abuse in children. It might equally be asked whether gynaecologists are generally competent to draw correct conclusions from the examination of alleged rape victims, or dermatologists from the examination of injuries and marks on the skin in cases of alleged assault, or even whether drug experts should comment on whether a driver's ability to handle his vehicle was impaired through alcohol. All these skills are included in the discipline of clinical forensic medicine.

Virtually the only way available in the United Kingdom to acquire these skills is to become a police surgeon. Most of us who undertake this arduous work are general practitioners retained on a part-time basis by various constabularies. Standards vary enormously and the need for greater consistency is well established.

Undergraduate teaching of forensic medicine is notoriously poor and although there exists a postgraduate diploma in the clinical aspects of medical jurisprudence (DMJ (Cin)) constabularies do not require a commitment to sit for it when appointing their police surgeons. In many of the more law-abiding areas of the country the volume of work does not attract sufficient income to justify that effort.

This certainly does not apply in the major cities, however. The

Metropolitan Police, for instance, undertakes in-house training of its prospective surgeons together with ongoing refresher courses for its established doctors. The results are already evident and the new intake is strongly encouraged to sit for the DMJ (Cin). Success attracts additional remuneration.

There is another side to the problem. Who can advise defendants about these matters? Some constabularies take the view that their police surgeons should not undertake defence work at all, while others would constrain them in the region covered by their authority. Most doctors who offer their services to defendants have learned their skills as police surgeons, but there are others whose experience may be insufficient to advance the cause of those accused of serious offences.

Perhaps there is a place for the formation of an independent panel of qualified medical examiners who would be available to assist defendants. Equally, the Association of Chief Police Officers should give urgent consideration to the mandatory acquisition of the DMJ (Cin) by doctors taken on by the constabularies after a reasonable period has elapsed for study and experience. Meanwhile, it is significant that the Royal Society of Medicine is to establish a section of clinical forensic medicine, of which I have the honour to be president-designate.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE DAVIS
(Honorary Secretary, Metropolitan and City Group, Association of Police Surgeons of Great Britain),
Browlow Medical Centre,
140-142 Browlow Road, N11.
June 26.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 30 1812

Born in the Shoulder of Mutton public house at Brecon, in 1755, Sarah Siddons was on 86 on her official retirement. The announcement was premature for her last appearance on stage was in 1819. She died in 1831.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Last night Mrs. Siddons retired from the stage. The play was *Macbeth*, and her performance of the Lady gave very striking proof of the loss which must now be sustained by the stage. After the sleep-walking scene, the audience, in the spirit of a delicate compliment to her for whose sake they came, desired that the play should end. The motive was, however, not distinctly understood, and the house was considerably disturbed for some time. At length the curtain rose, and Mrs. Siddons appeared to take her leave. She was seated by a table, and dressed to white, in the most unadorned manner. Her advance to the front of the stage was met with universal applause; and after a moment's apparent struggle with herself, she began the "Farewell [sic] Address". Perhaps, it is to be regretted, that Mrs. Siddons, following the custom of others, resolved to take her farewell in poetry. A short and plain expression of her feelings in graceful prose — or, if she must speak in verse, a brief and energetic appeal to those who had so long admired her powers, and now were assembled to regret that they were to feel their influence no more, would have at least equally impressed her audience. The present Address, accompanied as it was with all the attraction of its delivery, and the still more striking interest of its circumstances, was received with unmingled silence.

An English audience are incapable judges of abstract versification, and it was, probably, too refined for the slowness of their perceptions. . . . The loss of Mrs. Siddons must be seriously felt on the stage. Her voice, her figure, her countenance, were eminently theatrical, and we have no actors remaining, whose destination for the stage seemed so strongly marked by nature. Early in life, while her figure retained the slightness of youth, she occasionally appeared in Comedy; but this was not her most fortunate exhibition. Her gesture, — the depth and richness of her tones — the melancholy and thoughtful beauty of her smile, were all tragic — and in tragedy she found no equal. In those conflicts of passion which sometimes shake the human mind, and leave it at once calm and desolate, — in the haughty resistance to overwhelming calamity, — in the struggles of incurable hatred and thwarted love, — in the tender giving way to revenge, and the revenge repentant, and relapsing into tenderness, — in the exhausted fear, and the wild resolution that sometimes develop themselves together in woman's heart, Mrs. Siddons left nothing to be desired. . . . Mrs. Siddons was, at the close of her address, handed off the stage by Mr. Kemble, she retired bowing and followed by acclamations from all parts of the most crowded house that we have ever seen.

On the fall of the curtain, Mr. Kemble returned to know whether it was the pleasure of the audience, that the play should go on; but they would hear no more, and the greater part retired immediately.

Questions on Kimberley inquiry

From Mr Douglas Jones

Sir, Your leader of June 17 highlights the doubts and questions which will remain if the Kimberley inquiry is conducted behind closed doors. I speak from direct knowledge of private and public child-abuse inquiries (eight in the same case — Paul Brown, who died from neglect in 1976 whilst in the care of his step-grandparents in Wirral).

Many irresponsible and unsubstantiated allegations were made at these inquiries about the behaviour of members of the Wirral Social Services Department. I demanded a police inquiry (this was not allowed) or a full public ministerial inquiry under statutory powers. Eventually, in 1980, we got the latter, which threw out all the ridiculous and vindictive allegations that had been made previously.

However, the views of the chairman of that inquiry, Mr Michael Morland, QC, would appear to contrast sharply with those of Mr Blom-Cooper. The latter believes that by holding the inquiry in private, more witnesses would be far more willing to come forward and hence be more forthcoming. This does not concure with my experience.

In the first independent private inquiry into the case held in April, 1978, only a select group of witnesses had been called to give evidence; others who had a direct involvement were not called or invited, nor did they volunteer.

At the 1980 public inquiry, however, absentees were called and proved to be key witnesses. Mr Morland appeared to be firmly convinced that witnesses would be far more willing to co-operate at a public hearing than at one which would have been an investigation in private.

Members of this inquiry had before them an abundance of statements made by, amongst others, members of Parliament. Despite this and a public appeal for witnesses to come forward only a third-hand complaint was lodged. This complaint was largely withdrawn and the complainant afterwards told me that she had been "used as a cat's paw".

Treasury counsel confirmed

Church and Masons

From Dr David Stevenson

Sir, Clifford Longley writes (June 20) that "all the evidence suggests" that the "curious rituals" of the Freemasons "were devised by 17th-century Englishmen". He is in good company in making this statement, for this has been the prevailing interpretation among the academic historians, but it is an Anglo-centric interpretation, arising from an unexamined assumption that Freemasonry is English in origin, and is contradicted by the fact that the overwhelming weight of the evidence concerning 17th-century Freemasonry relates to Scottish lodges and rituals.

All the early references to the Mason Word, the collective name for the rituals which form the basis of modern craft Masonry, come from Scotland. All the earliest surviving "Masonic catechisms", describing initiation rituals, are Scottish. Lodge minutes record the initiations of many hundreds of men into these lodges in the 17th century.

On Freemasonry and Christianity, the early Scottish Freemasons had clearly reached some tacit understanding with the Church of Scotland and I believe this is the basis of the Masons' emphasis on teaching a morality but not practising religion in their lodges: religious worship was the Kirk's monopoly.

Doubts were, however, occasionally expressed, for example, as to whether a man with the Word could become a parish minister. But it was decided that there was no problem: many eminent members of the Kirk had had the Word.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID STEVENSON,
University of Aberdeen,
Centre for Scottish Studies,
Taylor Building,
King's College,
Old Aberdeen.
June 21.

Preserving Epstein

From the Director of the Fine Art Society and the Director of Whitechapel Art Gallery

Sir, With the major Epstein retrospective exhibition due to open shortly at the Whitechapel gallery, many visitors will also wish to view Sir Jacob's great stone-carving, *Rima*, part of the W. H. Hudson memorial, *in situ* in Hyde Park.

We would like, through your columns, to draw the attention of those in charge of the memorial to its present air of abandonment. Whilst we appreciate that the area is designated as a bird sanctuary, we feel that the birds, as well as the public, would benefit if it was preserved by some degree of active conservation and regeneration rather than by apparent total neglect.

Yours faithfully,
PEYTON SKIPWITH (Director, The Fine Art Society),
NICHOLAS SEROTA (Director, Whitechapel Art Gallery),
The Fine Art Society,
148 New Bond Street, W1.
June 25.

Imperial echoes

From Mr P. M. A. Nokes

Sir, It is an interesting commentary on the post-imperial times in which we live that the writer of your obituary of Major-General W. A. M. Stewell (June 20) finds it necessary to explain what the Indian Civil Service was.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. A. NOKES,
14 Market Street,
Wells, Somerset.
June 22.

Wrong address

From the Right Reverend Oliver Tomkins

Sir, Gerald Priestland is right when he says (feature, June 24) that the media can be very selective in what they regard as "news" in the public utterances of bishops and such like. It is a lesson I learned more than 40 years ago.

I had been acting as assistant to Archbishop William Temple in one of his missions to university students. At the closing session I sat in the gallery of a packed hall, next to a journalist.

The archbishop gave a brilliant and moving address on the meaning of the Cross of Christ for the life of each one of us. At the end, the journalist shut his notebook with a disappointed snap. "No story there," he said.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER TOMKINS,
14 St George's Square,
Warwick.
June 24.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE

June 29: The Queen this afternoon visited St Columba's Hospice, Edinburgh in its 10th Anniversary Year.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Dr John McKay, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the Chairman of the Board (the Hon Lord Grieve), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and toured the Hospice.

The Lord Sanderson of Bowden (Minister of State, Scottish Office; Minister-in-Attendance), Mrs John Dugdale, Mr Robert Fellows, Mr Robin Jarman and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, today attended Reception at the Palace of Holyroodhouse for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, this evening attended a Reception at The New Club, Hope Street, Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Dr John McKay, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the Chairman of the Committee of Managers of the Club (Mr Charles Fraser).

Major Rowan Jackson, RM was in attendance.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE June 29: The Duchess of York this evening attended a Charity Auction in aid of Help the Hospices (Co-Chairman, the Duchess of Norfolk) at Sotheby's, New Bond Street, W.1.

Miss Helen Hughes was in attendance.

The Princess Royal today opened the Sixth International Orthopaedic Congress at the Harrogate Conference Centre.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (Sir Marcus Worsley, Bt), the President of the British Orthopaedic Society (Sir Neville Leigh) and the Chairman of the Congress Committee (Mrs J Clayton).

The Princess Royal travelled

in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Royal, President, Save the Children Fund, this evening attended the All-Party Meeting of the Fund at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Fund (the Viscount Boyd of Merion).

Mrs Malcolm Wallace was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 29: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present at the Funeral of Mary, Duchess of Beaufort which was held in the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Badminton, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 29: The Prince of Wales, President, The Prince's Trust, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening attended the World Charity premiere of the film 'The Living Daylights', in aid of the Trust, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square.

Mrs George West and Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Anderson were in attendance.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Reception given for the American Associates of the Royal Academy Trust at St James's Palace.

Mrs Robin Benson was in attendance.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present at the Funeral of Mary, Duchess of Beaufort which was held in the Church of St Michael and All Angels, Badminton, today.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron, this morning visited projects carried out by the North East Civic Trust at Saltburn, Cleveland and in the afternoon opened Belford Hall, Northumberland.

His Royal Highness, attended by Lt Col Sir Simon Bland, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A tribute to Viola Dowager, Duchess of Westminster will be held today, at St Michael's Church Square, at 6.00 pm.

Mr Michael Brotherton very much regrets that he was unable to attend the thanksgiving service for the life of John Silkin.

visit St John's Headquarters, Cottingham Road, Hull, at 10.45; and will welcome Operation Raleigh's support vessel, *Sir Walter Raleigh*, on her return to Hull at Albert Dock at 11.30.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will be present at Wimbledon at 1.35; and will attend the opening gala performance of the National Ballet of Canada at the London Coliseum at 7.20.

Princess Michael of Kent will attend the eightieth anniversary of the National Association of Master Masons at Talrow Chancellors' Hall at 6.00.

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Lord Grenfell and Mrs E. Scott Porter. The marriage took place on June 27, in Virginia, United States, of Lord Grenfell to Mrs Elizabeth Porter, née Scott, of Georgetown, Washington, DC. Sir Kenneth Lee Guinness was best man.

The Hon F.T. Baring and Miss A.S.E. Taylor. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of All Saints, Hursley, near Winchester, of the Hon Francis Baring, son of Lord and Lady Northbrook, of East Stratton, Winchester, and Miss Amelia Taylor, daughter of Dr and Mrs Reginald Taylor, of Hursley, Hampshire. The Rev John New officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by James Macpherson, Philip Macpherson, Rebecca Corbett, Francesca Portinga, the Hon Catherine Baring and Miss Julia Reuss. Mr Piers Pottinger was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr L.E.R. Benthall and Mrs K.C. Allan. The marriage took place on Friday, June 26, 1987, at Homerton Parish Church, between Mr Rowan Benthall and Mrs Kate Allan, Canon Derek Tansill, the Vicar and Rural Dean of Homerton, officiated.

Mr A. Cameron and Miss K.M. Ward. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 13, 1987, at St John the Baptist Church, New Alresford, of Mr Angus Cameron, elder son of Professor and Mrs Alastair Cameron, of Cambridge, to Miss Katherine Ward, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Ward, of Alresford, Hampshire.

Mr S.H.M. Denney and Miss A.L. Bancroft. The engagement is announced between Stuart Henry McDonald, only son of Mr and Mrs R.W. Denney, of Chesham, Surrey, and Anna Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Bancroft, of Dindley, Lancashire.

Mr P.L. Stobart and Miss K.L. Fraser. The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs George Stobart, of Windhoek, Namibia, and Kate, elder daughter of Mr Nicholas Fraser, of Longmeadow, Chiswick, Middlesex, and of the late Mrs Jill Fraser.

Mr J.M. Stephenson and Miss A.M. Lahtela. The engagement is announced between John Matthew, son of Mr Edward Stephenson and the late Mrs Florence Stephenson, and Miss Anna Marie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Erkki Lahtela, of Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

Mr R.A. Law and Miss J.M. Ratcliffe. The engagement is announced between Richard Alastair, son of the late Mr R.K. Law and Mrs J.M. Ratcliffe, of Lytham, Lancashire, and Miss Jennifer Monique, daughter of Mr and Mrs S.J. Ratcliffe, of Lytham, Lancashire.

Mr T.W.A. Jackson-Stops and Miss J.A.V. MacArthur. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 27, 1987, at St Mary's Church, Stoverton, of Mr Tim Jackson-Stops, eldest son of the late Mr A.A. Jackson-Stops and Mrs Jackson-Stops, of Wood Burcott, Towcester, and Miss Jenny MacArthur, daughter of the late Captain D.J. MacArthur and Mrs V.B. MacArthur, of Stoverton Hall, Daventry.

The Rev Alan Wintersgill officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Henrietta and Clementine Jackson-Stops, Iona Ramsay, Dominie Worthington, Patrick Ehrman and George Lightfoot.

Mr Peter Mavrogordato was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Marriages

Dr M.N. Gaze and Dr J.A. Wilson. The marriage took place on June 27, 1987, at Barclay Church, Edinburgh, of Dr Mark Nicholas Gaze, MRCGP, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J.O. Gaze, Great Coldharbour, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, and Dr Janet Ann Wilson, FRCS, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs H.D. Wilson, 16 Warrender Park, Edinburgh. The Rev Dr Graham Leitch, MA, BD, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Fiona MacLean Robertson. Dr John Iredale was best man.

Dr P.V. Coveney and Dr S. Németh. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 27, in the Chapel of Kettle College, Oxford, of Dr Peter V. Coveney, younger son of Professor and Mrs James Coveney, of Bath, Avon, and Dr Samia Németh, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Antonios Németh, of Tannourine, Lebanon.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Algarve.

Mr P. Tansig and Miss G. Stanley. The marriage took place on June 28, in Hampstead, of Mr Peter Tansig to Miss Geraldine Angharad Alice Stanley.

Mr J.M. Stephenson and Miss A.M. Lahtela. The engagement is announced between John Matthew, son of Mr Edward Stephenson and the late Mrs Florence Stephenson, and Miss Anna Marie, daughter of Mr and Mrs Erkki Lahtela, of Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

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Mr Peter Mavrogordato was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P.L. Stobart and Miss K.L. Fraser. The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs George Stobart, of Windhoek, Namibia, and Kate, elder daughter of Mr Nicholas Fraser, of Longmeadow, Chiswick, Middlesex, and of the late Mrs Jill Fraser.

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A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

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Kathy Groves, the RSPCA's first woman chief inspector, with her border collie puppy, an abandoned puppy who was rescued from a rubbish tip. Miss Groves, who was made chief inspector at a ceremony in London yesterday, takes over in Sheffield tomorrow.

The Services

Major General P A Inge to be Commander 1st (British) Corps, in the rank of Lieutenant General, in August 1987 in succession to Lieutenant General Sir Brian Kenny.

Major General J J Sibbison to be Master General of the Ordnance Ministry of Defence (Procurement Executive), in the rank of Lieutenant General, in September 1987 in succession to General Sir Richard Vincent.

This appointment carries with it Membership of the Army Board of the Defence Council.

Major General G D Johnson to be Commander British Forces Hong Kong and Major General Hong Kong of Gurkhas in August 1987, in succession to Major General T A Boam.

Major General A R G Mullens to be Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff, Operational Requirements (Land Systems) Ministry of Defence, in August 1987 in succession to Major General J J Sibbison.

Church news

The Dean of St Paul's, the Very Reverend Dr Alan Webster, is resigning on December 31. He will be retiring to Norwich where he hopes to continue to write.

Meeting

Royal Overseas League. The Earl of Longford was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Overseas League held yesterday at Over-Seas House.

Laundries' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Laundries' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr William H. Davidson; Deputy Master, Mr Derek Le Hir; Senior Warden, Mr John C. Baker; Renter Warden, Mr Oswald E. Longshaw.

University news

Oxford

Kettle College. To a fellowship by special election: John Ellis Feneley, MA, DPhil, Principal, Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Oxford.

To a CMS junior research fellowship: M J Wiggins, BA, Aberystwyth.

The university has been awarded research grants totalling £598,428, including £104,252 from the Overseas Development Administration.

This grant has been made jointly to Dr Ian Alexander (new science) and to Dr David Newbery (department of biological science) at Stirling, to study the role of economic corridors in nutrient cycling and forest dynamics in the lowland rain-forest of Korup National Park in Cameroon, West Africa.

Glasgow

Honorary degrees have been conferred on the following: Dr Sir John Burnett, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, University of Edinburgh; Sir Alister Christie, emeritus professor of medicine, University of Edinburgh; Sir John Alexander Dick, emeritus professor of history, University of Glasgow; Dr Peter Brown, emeritus professor of physics, University of Glasgow; Dr David Dalrymple, formerly Director, Institute of Advanced Studies in the Humanities, University of Edinburgh; Robert A. Milligan, distinguished senior professor of chemistry, University of Chicago; Dr John G. Thompson, emeritus professor of physics, University of London; Dr William Lewis Smith, Chairman of the Board of Governors of Glasgow School of Art; Dr J. M. D. Da Silva, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of London; Dr J. M. D. Da Silva, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of London; Dr J. M. D. Da Silva, formerly Professor of Chemistry, University of London.

Science report

Siberia sorts out the sprinters and stayers

By Alfred Browne

A generation ago, the Soviet authorities, pumping vast amounts of money into Siberia to tap its mineral wealth, were frustrated by the labour turnover. So they sponsored research to find out how to choose people most suited to various types of job.

The results showed that Valeri Borzov, the Soviet Union's Olympic gold medal-winning sprinter, would not stay the course as a Siberian settler. Vladimir Kuts, though, world record-breaker at long distances, would; and Borzov would be first choice for any expedition to seek out fresh Siberian riches.

For Soviet scientists have found an answer based on physiological typing. Tests separate the "sprinters", who start well, but do not last, from the "stayers", indifferent performers at first, but who go on and on.

Before the study, up to 80 per cent of workers gave up in a year, despite receiving three times normal wages. Poor living conditions might be the reason, it was thought. But though facilities have been improved out of recognition, many workers still do not want to stay.

Usually, it is the people who do best at first who drop out, according to Academician Vasil Kazachev, Director of Siberia's Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine.

The "sprinter" adjusts to Siberian conditions easily, works hard for a while, but after a year or two, his physical condition deteriorates, he resigns and returns home.

The "stayer" has a bad time of it in his first year, and is often sick for no apparent reason. Sometimes he gives up even before the sprinter, but if he sticks it out then, after two or three years, he settles down happily in his new Siberian home.

THE ARTS

Map of magic

"Cartography is a poor surrogate for physical reality" wrote an aphoristic Cambridge historian whose style has been likened to a ballerina in leaden boots. *Design Classics* (BBC2), however, gave us a map that surpasses physical reality. *The London Underground Map*. Of course, surpassing the physical reality of the modern Tube is not difficult, but in the 1930s, when the map was designed by an engineering draftsman, Harry Beck, the underground

TELEVISION

was a pioneer of modern design. Beck surpassed himself and reality, though, by deciding to ignore the details of geographical topography.

The concept then was so revolutionary that the Tube bosses feared the public would not understand the map. Of course, people have always embraced misrepresentation in order to understand the world, and they loved it. They even started thinking that the outskirts of London were as reachable as on the map. Now many people's concepts of places in the capital are determined by a diagram which was influenced by electric circuits as much as the physical reality of London.

Beck's guiding principle was to show the connections between stations as clearly as possible. The art involved in achieving his apparently simple aim is a lesson for those of us who pirouette around meaning heavily bolted, but then television critics, like historians, are always being accused of glibly imposing connections on reality.

In *Horizon* (BBC2) it was easy to make the connection with another map which traced the presence in a family of the genetic disease Huntington's Chorea, a particularly deadly form of St Vitus's Dance. At times, though, the horror of physical reality is such that, however nuanced and nurtured, it completely overwhelms the mediation of art.

The programme was structured like a drama which culminated with the discovery by a young mother that she is likely to develop the disease. But the inappropriateness of imposing such techniques of television suspense was completely surpassed by admiration for the enormous courage shown by her and people with the disease.

Andrew Hislop

Gem of gracious beauty

OPERA

Paul Griffiths, in Saint Louis, finds fairy-tales brought to colourful life

Apart from *Carmen* and *Alicia*, of which I wrote earlier, the Opera Theatre of Saint Louis concerned themselves this summer with fairy-tales: Rossini's *Cinderella* and Stephen Oliver's *Beauty and the Beast*. They made a neat pair in point of their family relationships (only Beauty's sisters are not at all ugly, and her father is more put-upon than clownish). But the productions could hardly have been more contrasted, with Colin Graham going for grace and indeed beauty in the Oliver opera, while Francesca Zambello's eye on the Rossini was distinctly quizzical and amused.

It is always a problem with such stagings that one's first sight of the set can give the game away; so it was here. For *Cinderella* we were in a rehearsal room, in the 1930s just for a change. Of course this brought some incidental pleasures: the men of the chorus made a splendid line-up in their enviable lemon, pink and pale blue pullovers, and the interferences of the "director" and his secretary were sometimes witty. But the joke was hard to sustain throughout the opera, and Ms Zambello made things exceedingly difficult for herself and her audience by so much flipping in and out of the original story.

The "director" had to become Alidoro when he had something to sing, and the others similarly switched between their roles as Thirties actors and their parts in the

This was one of the jolliest Aldeburgh Festivals for some time. Of course the shadows of festivals past have not been shaken off nor can or should they be. But, along with the Britten opera, the rambles and the mellow afternoons of chamber music, the festival is developing new sorts of quirkiness in following the tastes of this year's three "executive artistic directors", Stuart Bedford, Oliver Knussen and Murray Perahia.

Unfortunately the end came with something of a damp squib. Pamela Hunter presented a faintly scenic perfor-



John Brandstetter as a Beast striving to be good and, vocally at least, exquisitely succeeding

opera. Presumably it was in order to make these transpositions plain that Neil Peter Jampolis's cleverly made set included an illuminated board to flash at us "Rehearsal" or "Action" (or indeed "Silence" or, bathetically, "Storm"). But it is the death of theatre to

have to look at a screen to tell one how to react (think of surtitles); the thing merely signalled a directorial worry that was all too justified.

The cast had much less cause to fret. Stella Zambello was a bright-toned and personable heroine; Donna

with her bobbed hair, her gown of black and gold and her outsize megaphone, while other elements in the staging were looking for some visual answer to the craziness in the music and the words. There were funny hats, a large yellow balloon to be swung in the background and sundry projections.

But it was all too mild, bitty and uncertain, and will need a lot of rethinking before being filmed for television. On Sunday the expansion and staging of the work merely got in the way of maintaining the rattling pace it needs if it is to

make its effect. The band, members of the London Sinfonietta under Paul Daniel, seemed despondently aware they were on to a loser.

Earlier in the day, at Snape Maltings, the Britten-Pears Orchestra made their appearance under George Malcolm. Their wind ensemble was perhaps affected by the sultriness, for the performance of Gounod's *Petite Symphonie* was drab and slow. Nor was their much life from the full orchestra, accompanying the fresh-voiced but nervous soprano Carmen Pelton in a Mozart aria.

watchful, characterful Dandini from James Michael McGuire, bringing to the part a dark warmth that suggested his misgivings about disguise. Ronald Hedlund was the nicely controlled buffo. Kenneth Cox the suave Alidoro, with a voice of robust texture and clean attack. Joseph Rescigno was the alert conductor.

In *Beauty* there was no chorus: just six singers and a nonet of players, elegantly interwoven under the baton of Hal France. I had missed earlier performances of the piece in Italy and London, and so was not prepared to encounter such a gem. One might say it is composed with simplicity, but it surely is not a simple matter to achieve a secure expressive and theatrical effect in each phrase, or to maintain a fairy-tale atmosphere while registering so much variety of feeling.

Marie Anne Chiment's costumes were spot-on, particularly the gorgeous dress in nacreous azure for Beauty, and so was Colin Graham's production, as sensitive as the music to nuances of emotion and touch. The opera was also beautifully sung. Victoria Livengood as Beauty lived up to her name in her delicate use of a fine, full-toned mezzo, and John Brandstetter, a deservedly popular singer in Saint Louis, used his baritone to exquisite effect as the Beast striving to be good. The sisters were Constance Hammon, a vivacious high soprano, and Robynne Redmon, a mezzo appropriately seeming more knowing than Ms Livengood. Andrew Wentzel was the stalwart, suffering father.

Next year Saint Louis has another characteristically diverse but oddly coherent repertoire: *La finta giardiniera*, *Overton*, *La Bohème* and *Vanessa*. Another fairy-story, more inquisitions of love.

The chief disappointment, though, must have been the prize-winning piece from this year's Benjamin Britten Composer's Competition, Param Vir's *Before Krishna*, an overture for strings, was competently made but in no way remarkable: a little seven-minute garland of various ideas, including an angular dance for the cellos and long glissandos. It is astonishing that nothing more substantial was offered in this important and valuable competition. Rupert Bowden conducted the performance.

Paul Griffiths

Dance athlete

John Percival meets Karen Kain, star of the National Ballet of Canada's *Alice*, which opens at the Coliseum tonight



Karen Kain: nearly missed it

Karen Kain's picture can be seen all over London this week on buses and underground railway platforms, decorating the poster that advertises the National Ballet of Canada in *Alice*, which they are dancing at the Coliseum from tonight. But Kain herself was very nearly not in that ballet.

It was Erik Bruhn, then directing the company, who finally, after many attempts, persuaded Glen Tetley to come to Toronto to create the work for them. "Originally Glen said that he had considered using me as the child Alice", Kain says. "Then he sent word by Erik that he had decided I was too old for the part. He asked whether I would be prepared to play a cameo role, just a short entry as the grown-up Alice, and explained that he would understand if I preferred not. I said I would be happy to work with him in any capacity. Then when we started rehearsing he changed his mind about how to treat the subject, and my part grew bigger and bigger."

"Now I find myself on stage as the married woman observing her younger self. Kimberley Glasco, one of our good young dancers, has the latter role, and watching her I can see that Glen was right. A few years ago that part would have suited me, but not now; and seeing that helps me find the right feeling for the character."

Old and young are relative terms in ballet. Kain is only 36 but can look back on a career that began with startling speed. Before she was 20 she was already a principal dancer, and by 25 she had danced big new roles specially made for her by Roland Petit and had appeared as guest with Nureyev in his production of *Sleeping Beauty* for London Festival Ballet. After so much, so soon, does what follows become an anticlimax?

"I would not say it is necessarily the best way. There are pros and cons. But the advantage of being given big roles when you are very

young is that you don't know enough to be worried about them. What happened was that Veronica Tennant, who was the leading dancer, was injured just as a tour of *Swan Lake* was about to start. It was decided that funds would not run to hiring a guest star, so somebody within the company had to be given the chance.

"I was very new and had danced only one role previously, when Peter Wright came to mount *The Mirror* *Walkers* and picked me out of the corps de ballet. I had danced one act of *Swan Lake* during the National Ballet School graduation performances, but there were three of us did it then. I think Celia Franca [the company's founder and first director] picked me out for the tour because she decided I had the stamina for it. I was always a very physical dancer. Very athletic and energetic."

Other roles and quick promotion followed, and Nureyev's eye very quickly fell on her and her even younger partner, Frank Augustyn, when he arrived to mount *Sleeping Beauty* in Canada. Soon afterwards she and Augustyn made a successful sortie to Moscow, and a lucky chance there gave her career another nudge forward.

Every now and again comes the chance to work on something new, with a choreographer like Tetley. "He arrives with his ideas, and having listened to the music about 18 million times, but he works very closely with the dancers, so that you have an opportunity to contribute and feel that you have been a part of the creative process."

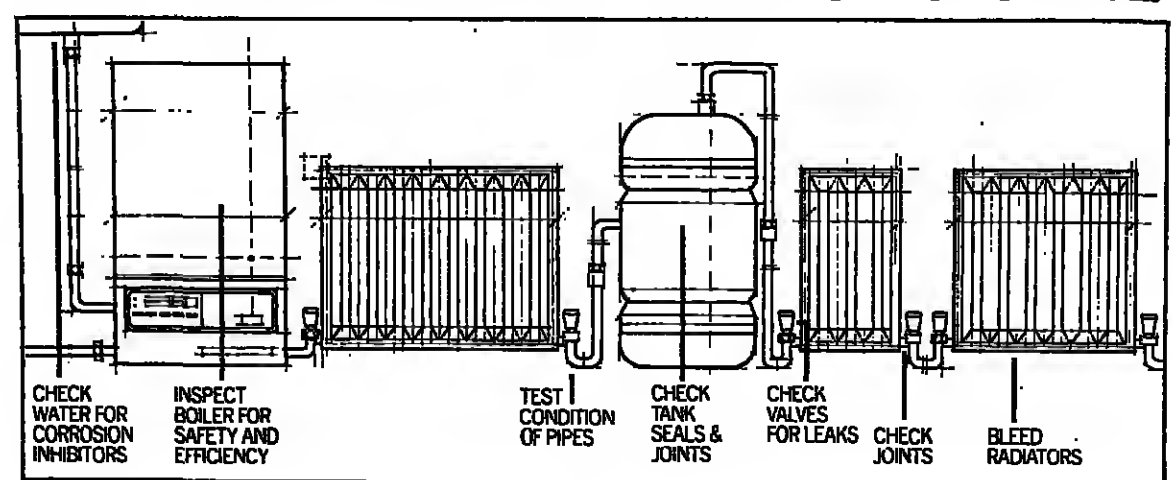
The company has changed a lot since last in London eight years ago. Kain is full of enthusiasm about the effect Bruhn had on the company as director (sadly, he died a year ago, just as *Alice* was premiered) and about the new dancers whom he developed. But she has no plans to stop dancing just yet and leave everything to them.

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL

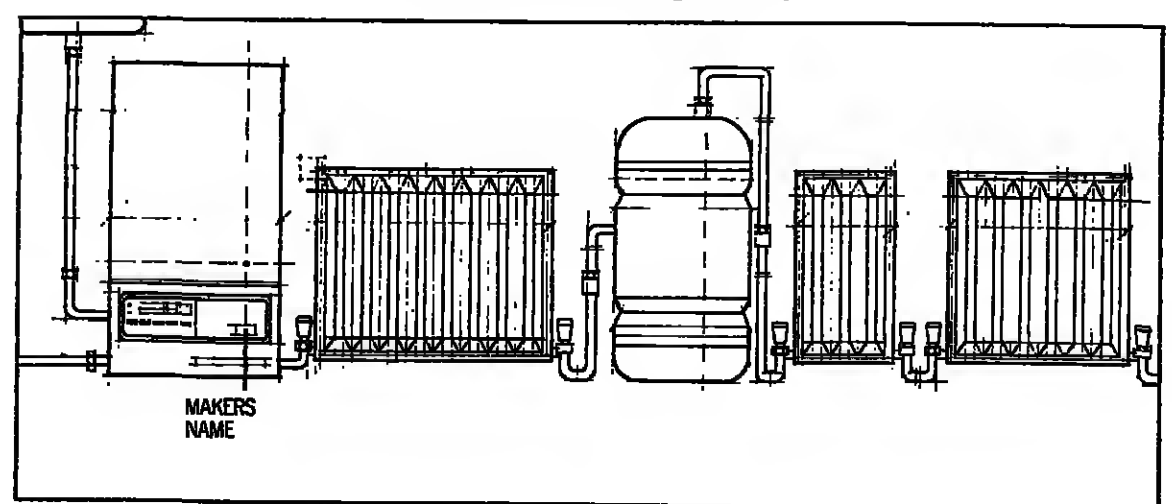
Façade Jubilee Hall

mance of *Façaade*, which included material from Edith Sitwell's other poems and memoirs, as well as from Walton's discarded settings, to make an hour-long entertainment. There were ideas on the loose here: sometimes Miss Hunter seemed to be in search of the original performance.

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RECITAL

Jerusalem/Mauser Wigmore Hall

For some reason we have not been fortunate in luring Siegfried Jerusalem to London for his best operatic roles. While other cities have enjoyed an excellent Parsifal and the most inspiring Siegmund of a whole generation, his appearances here have been limited to one of the less major Wagner roles, some Mozart and Cherubini and — more unusually still — a couple of Lied recitals.

Among these it was the first recital that caused the most adverse comments. It is not often that a Wagnerian tenor strays successfully into the world of Lied and Jerusalem is perhaps no exception, though this latest programme of Schumann and Mahler left us in no doubt just what a fine voice and technique are there, waiting to be employed in his most effective repertoire.

As when his Siegmund launches into "Winterstürme", so here too the outstanding quality of his singing was its lyric beauty, moving the voice from note to note with a carefully judged evenness of emission and shaping phrases with a sensitivity not always associated with the Heldentenor background.

The question is whether this is enough in the song repertoire. It may be that the long romantic lines of Mahler's Räckert Lied sound well enough but the more varied songs of *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* immediately call for a quicker kind of response: a touch of sarcasm for "Des Antonius von Padua" and a biting pain in "Der Tamborgesell" to match the sharp commentary from his accompanist, Siegfried Mauser.

Over the longer span of Schumann's *Liederkreis*, Op 39, the lack of detail was still more marked. The words are clear enough but, after the subtleties lavished upon them by the great postwar Lied singers, Jerusalem makes them sound very plain. His best is still to come in this country and that means the Wagner operas that have been so exciting at Bayreuth and elsewhere.

Richard Fairman

Irresistible subtleties

ALMEIDA FESTIVAL

Arditti Quartet Almeida Theatre

The heat was stultifying and inevitably threatened to hamper our ability properly to digest the music, but nevertheless this Almeida Festival concert of new and recent string quartets was yet another feather in a cap already weighed down by an abundance of plumage.

First the formidable abilities of the Arditti Quartet were lavished upon Georges Aperghis's lengthy *Ten Pieces for String Quartet*. This is extraordinary music. The dynamic tends to vary between pianissimo and anything softer, which means that Aperghis lures us into his intricate web by demanding that we strain our ears. When he does resort to something louder, you know he really means it. It is difficult to resist the myriad subtleties, the gestures whose lightness of execution belies the weight of the thought behind them, the beautiful yet purposeful refinement of Aperghis's language.

Francois-Bernard Mache's *String Quartet (Eridan)*, Op 57, adopts the opposing viewpoint. Here everything lies in the impact of the gesture, and to respond to the work there is no need to know that Mache's technical sources are oriental bowing techniques and a syntax employed by certain unspecified birds, nor even to be made aware that the title, a name common to two rivers, one Greek and one Celtic, symbolizes Mache's synthesis of natural and mathematical orders. It is simply punchy, vivid music.

The German composer Robert Platz's *Quartet (Zeit)*

into his material, and the results were evident in the litting tropical taste of "Kauai Kalypso", the sinuous clicking reggae of "Local Local Girl" and the bright, lightly-sprinkled guitar patterns of "French Letter", a song directed against the testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific.

He did play some old material, "Stagger Lee", "Paint My Mailbox Blue" and "Bacon Fat", but contrived to leave the original blues arrangements out in the cold by incorporating prominent reggae or ska beats in the rhythm and effectively preventing any inherent boogie or shuffle feel from establishing too firm a grip. Such sleights of hand would have worked more effectively if his four-piece backing group had not been made up of such loose and woolly players.

Despite some fine vocal performances during soul material like "Soothing" and "Light of the Pacific", an instrumental, jazzy calypso towards the end of the set was played with all the verve of a cruise-ship lounge band, and for long stretches, including the band disco/soul of "Pillow Talk", the passengers seemed bound for Torremolinos rather than the Caribbean.

David Sinclair

strahl) loftily concerns itself with the concept of reality and the illusions created by time. On one level that thought is manifest in the two types of music which here oppose each other, that which moves fast and is full of incident, or appears to be, and that which seems to stay quite still. The quartet closes with the second violin playing alone a soft drone on all four strings using an upside down, slackened bow, the instrument passing between stick and hair. Perhaps the only thing that really exists is the infinite void.

Bold concepts all, rather more so than Peter Paul Nash's *String Quartet*, which here received its world premiere. Nevertheless, Nash has created something sturdy, rich-textured and good, concentrating on line and on a certain secretive, even romantic intimacy.

Stephen Pettitt



Taj Mahal: not just "an old blues singer"

John Russell Taylor's review of Mark Rothko, and other new shows at the Tate Gallery, will appear tomorrow

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2 July at 1.05 pm
HANSON QUARTET
KIMMEL, QUINN, A. P. HARRIS, J. HARRIS
All songs 2.00 (1.00 under 16)
from Box Office 1.00 (1.00 under 16)

FASHION by Liz Smith

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— and that
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on men alone

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Piled high in exclusive gentlemen's haberdashers are generously-cut shirts, always finely seamed and finished, in a mouth-watering range of colourful stripes and weaves.

Folded alongside are the piqué dress shirts, piped pyjamas ready to be monogrammed, and glossy pleated cummerbunds. Handsome silk dressing-gowns hang nearby. It is hardly surprising that women regularly raid the men's counters in department stores or make forays into Jermyn Street and other tailors' ghettos to acquire some of the more stylish items for their own wardrobes.

The colours, the quality, the discipline of design in basic men's haberdashery has not been lost on smart females. A man's shawl-collared dressing-gown invariably comes in the sort of handsome foulard print — or heavy silk scattered with cream spots on a burgundy or navy background — that you rarely find used in women's clothes, and it provides a wonderfully elegant dress.

Ties and stocks have long been appropriated by females, not simply to guy it up for fun, but worn twisted as a sash, or knotted into a soft bow. This season those dashing broad stripes, seen only in men's shirts and pyjamas, look particularly chic. With the flies sewn up, starched and pressed, a pair of pyjamas provides a pristine, new look for summer.

Women have been wearing pinstripes for years, of course. Some time ago the cleverest women's designers appropriated the wonderful worsteds and flannels you associate with classic suittings, and which inject into more feminine lines some of the controlled elegance you find in men's tailoring and the perfect drape of top quality cloth.

You find classic shirts in women's shops, too. But they often seem to lack that pukka look provided by the crisp styling and generous fit of the original. Men even seem to be given better-quality pearl buttons.

Ralph Lauren is one designer who provides women with even more polished versions of gentlemen's haberdashery than he supplies for men, with striped silk pyjamas more gently styled, and wrapover shawl-collared dresses in flowery silks.

Turnbull & Asser, quite rightly, compromise little. The same striped silks and cottons, made up with exactly the same cut, but scaled down to size, hang in their women's shop at 70 Jermyn Street, which is next door to the men's shop, with prices starting at £145. You get a subtle mix of stripes and colours in collar, sleeves and cuff.

But you don't have to pay Jermyn Street prices. Shops specializing in vintage clothes, such as the Gallery of Antique Costume & Textiles in north London, or Hacketts in the New King's Road (and soon to open a branch in Cheltenham) often have supplies of this dandy chic.



Top right: Red and white striped cotton man's dressing pyjamas, £26.75. Bonsoir mens department at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Red sleeveless silk camisole top, £19.99, Marks & Spencer, Marble Arch, W1. Red and white spotted silk tie knotted at waist, £26.95; spotted silk bow tie, £14.95; both from Hilditch & Key, branches at 87, 73 and 37 Jermyn Street, SW1. Man's Panama hat, £72.50, Herbert Johnson, 13 Old Burlington Street, W1. Men's oversized tank watch, £555, Emerich Meerson from The Watch Gallery, 129 Fulham Road, SW3 and 11 Bond Street, Bath. Earrings from a selection at Chanel, 26 Old Bond Street, W1 and 31 Sloane Street, SW1. Canvas tennis shoes, £4.99, Barratts branches nationwide

Top left: Red and white spotted silk man's dressing gown, £125, Cavats from Harrods. Striped silk tie worn as belt, £26.95, Hilditch & Key. Vintage Rolex watch, £1,050, Salvador, Antiquarius, 135 Kings Road, SW3. Above: Black and white striped dressing gown, £37.99, from Next. Black and white spotted silky camisole and knickers, £119, La Perla from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. Coin-studded leather belt, (originally Joan Crawford's), £168, Meroxa, 178 Walton Street, SW3. Bangles, £45 each, Ditty Hall from Liberty, W1. Hair by Debbie Horgan for Daniel Galvin Colour Salon, 42-44 George Street, W1. Make-up by Rowanne New

Photographs by Norman Eales



PEOPLE

Travelling in style

The best-travelled luggage in the world must be those brass-corned suitcases and squashy monogrammed bags by Louis Vuitton. Wildly expensive (£500 upwards) though it is, its jetset owners can watch it thud on to airport carousels confident that it is built to withstand rough treatment. Recently some pieces of Vuitton have been on trips to Greenland, Yemen, Thailand, China and Cameroon. Their journeys, documented by the French photographer, Jean Larivière, can be followed at the exhibition, "The Art of Travel" at Hamiltons Gallery — 13 Carlos Place, W1 — until July 25. Larivière's next assignment is to Kashmir, and the trip has a musical theme. Vuitton cases are owned by rock stars like Elton John and Tina Turner, and a Japanese businessman has had his trunk equipped with full stereo. Besides



Jean Larivière: a suitable case for exhibition

these and the vintage trunk made for the conductor Leopold Stokowski, which opens up into a bureau holding books and metronome, Larivière may have a new travelling companion: at the exhibition's opening party last week, Koo Stark asked to join him as photographer's assistant.

Molynews

Nostalgia for the good old days of British haute couture flowers in the wake of reports last week of the decline of the house of Hartnell. One of our more distinguished couturiers was Edward Molyneux, who died in 1974. Not only did the Captain keep le tout Paris of the Twenties and Thirties dressed in his impeccable English style from his rue Royale salon, but in 1932 he opened a London branch to cater for the British aristocracy. He was a favourite of Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, whose wedding dress he created, as well as of Mrs Wallis Simpson. A biography is being researched by its American-based author, Georgina O'Hara. The couturier's nephew, Peter Hope Lumley, hush scouring attics for Molyneux memorabilia also asks if people with memories and anecdotes about his legendary uncle — or who may have any of his creations — would contact him at 84 Kensington High Street, London W8.

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ASTHMA appeal

Fighting for your next breath can be terrifying — please help to conquer asthma.

This distressing, disabling, life-threatening disease afflicts over 2 million people in U.K. Over 2,000 people die each year. 1 in 10 children suffer. Asthma can strike at any age. Asthma is increasing — asthma deaths are increasing.

We need your help now in our 1987 campaign to arrest the onslaught of asthma, to halt the rise in asthma deaths and provide better relief to sufferers.

The Asthma Research Council is launching a vigorous new programme of research throughout the U.K. Eminent physicians have planned a new attack on this complex disease. We need £1 million urgently to ensure success.

Will you please send the most generous donation you can. Please send quickly. Your gift is vital in this race to find a cure for asthma. It will be put to immediate practical use. Please send now to

Hugh Faulkner

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FOR THE MAN WHO HAS (ALMOST) EVERYTHING



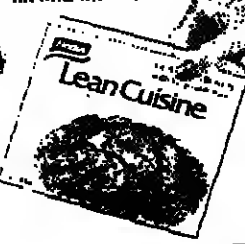
If you work hard, you probably find satisfaction through your career. But if you stop to think, is that really enough? Life may be an endless round of meetings — but when did that last lead you to a stunning, stylish woman you could communicate with and want to share the rest of your life with? Commitment may suddenly have become the watchword of the eighties — but finding someone to commit to today can be the biggest challenge of our times. And let's face it, these days you can't be too careful!

We can introduce you to women you might never normally encounter. Whatever type you're looking for — beautiful, funny, successful, chic, high-powered or low-key. As well as being carefully-screened by us, they all have one thing in common — like you, they would like to meet and spend their lives with one, important person. Why not call us for a private appointment and let us explain...

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15 recipe dishes with less
fat and more taste.



TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.35 The Pink Panther Show. Two cartoons. (r) 6.55 Weather.
7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, Jeremy Paxman, and Pamela Armstrong. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather 9.05 Dallas. The guest of honour at the Southfork barbecue is Jock, but Miss Ellie is in for a shock. (r) 9.50 Wild Britain Preview. A trail for the programme to be shown at 5.35.
10.00 News and weather 10.05 Neighbours. (r) 10.25 Children's 800. Philip Schofield with programme news, and birthday greetings 10.30 Play School presented by Carol Chell and Wayne Jackson 10.50 Jimbo and the Jet Set.
10.55 Five to Eleven. A thought for the day from Geoffrey Wheeler 11.00 News and weather 11.05 Mankist of Mystery Island (w) Episode 11 of the 15-part cliffhanging thriller 11.15 Wild Britain Preview. Live shots of the animals featured in the programme at 5.55 11.30 On the House includes advice on treating rotting window-frames. (r)
12.00 News and weather 12.05 Arthur Negus Enjoys Deane Park, Northamptonshire, in the company of John Bly. (r) 12.30 Wildlife One. The wildlife that is dependent on Namibia's Kuseb River. (r) Ceefax 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Neighbours. A new look for the Ramsey Street residents, and this time three weeks on

BBC2

- 6.55 Open University: The Combine Harvesters. Ends at 7.20.
9.00 Ceefax.
1.20 Pigeon Street. A See-Saw programme for the very young, with the voices of George Layton and John Talbot. (r)
1.35 Ceefax.
2.00 News and weather.
2.02 Wimbledon 87. Action from day eight of the Lawn Tennis Championships, relayed by Harry Carpenter. Includes news and weather at 3.00.
3.55 News, regional news, and weather.
4.00 Wimbledon 87 and Athletics. Further tennis coverage, and live action from a Grand Prix meeting in Stockholm where Steve Cramm is due to race. The commentators are David Coleman and Stuart Story.
6.00 Entertainment USA 2 introduced by Jonathan King from Tulsa, Oklahoma, where the intrepid Mr King visits the world's biggest boot stores and talks to musicians Huey Lewis and Duane Eddy. (revised repeat)
6.30 Brass Tactics: Turbulent Priests. A follow-up to last week's

- programme about the Communist Sir Lankan who has taken refuge in a Hulton, Manchester, church in order to avoid extradition. From the Church of the Ascension, a debate exploring the right of the Church to defy the State, with the priest who has given sanctuary to Vinay Mendis, Fr John Methuen; John Gummer, and Mendis himself.
9.00 Film: Welcome Home, Bobby (1986) starring Tony Lo Bianco and Timothy Williams. A made-for-television drama about a teenager who is arrested on a street well known as a gay pick-up area. When he is taken home, his mother is sympathetic, his brothers remain friendly, but his father rejects him. At school he is ridiculed by his classmates who try to make him leave. How does the young man cope and what does the future hold for him? Directed by Herbert Wise.
10.35 Newsnight.
11.30 Open University: Physics - Reflections on Waves. Ends at 12.00

ITV/LONDON

- 6.15 TV-am introduced by Caroline Roughton and Mike Morris. Weather at 6.25 and 6.55; news at 6.30; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Jayne Irving and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55; and Postbag at 8.55. After Nine includes fashion expert, Marjorie Thomas.
9.25 Thames news headlines.
9.30 Mr & Mrs. The first of a new series of the quiz game for married couples, presented by Derek Bates 10.00 Paper Dolls. Episode one of a drama series about the glamorous world of New York's fashion scene, focusing on the lives of two teenage models. Starring Lloyd Bridges and Morgan Fairchild.
11.30 About Britain. A new series begins with a reminder of the 1986 Tait Ship Race, and an examination of the Time's hopeful future.
12.00 Tickle on the Tum. (r) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. (r) One 12.20 The Sullivan. Drama serial about an Australian family during the 1940s.
1.00 News at One 1.20 Thames
1.30 Man in a Sulfase. McGil investigates the re-appearance of a man who has been officially dead for six years. Starring Richard Bradford. (r)
2.30 Compulsion. Jenine Long and Dr Richard Smith investigate heroin addiction. 3.00 That's the Life. Quiz for dog-owners and aptitude tests for their pets.
3.25 Thames news headlines
3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital.
4.00 The Giddy Game Show 4.10 James the Cat. (r) 4.20 She-Ra

CHANNEL 4

- 2.15 Their Lordships' House. (r)
2.30 Film: Return to Yesterday. A romantic comedy about a former Hollywood matinee idol who returns incognito to the English seaside town where he grew up. Directed by Robert Stevenson.
3.45 Years Ahead. The first of a new series of the magazine programme for the older viewer.
4.30 Countdown. The final of the Champion of Champions competition, and Harvey Freeman meets David Trace.
5.20 World of Animals. The story of a cat who is the best of his kind.
5.30 Making the Most Of. The last programme in the series on inexpensive leisure pursuits presented by Kim McLaughlin and Christopher Ladd.
6.00 In Trust - Houses and Heritage. Robert Robinson investigates why some owners of great houses and vast estates give their properties to the National Trust. (r)
7.00 Channel 4 News.
7.30 Comment and Weather.
8.00 Brookside. Jonathan and

In the master's steps

TELEVISION CHOICE



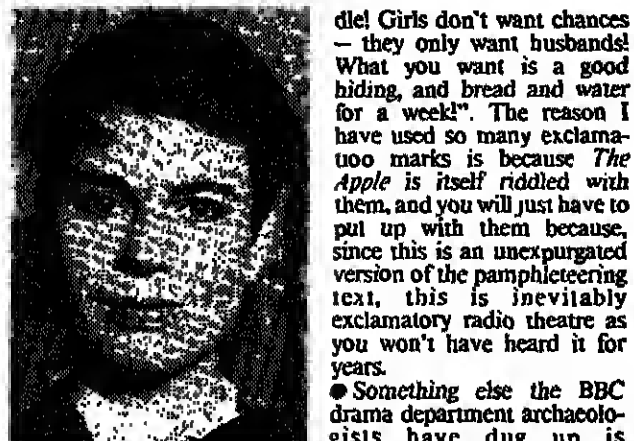
Jane Curtin and Anthony Andrews in ITV's adaptation of Hitchcock's film Suspicion (on ITV, 8.00pm)

It is a bold film-maker that takes on Alfred Hitchcock, but the re-makes and sequels keep coming. *Suspicion* (ITV, 8.00pm) makes no mention of Hitchcock in the credits, though there is acknowledgement of the script by Samson Raphaelson, Alma Reville and Joan Harrison for his 1941 film. The sharp-eyed will pick up another clue. The book the heroine is reading in an early scene just happens to be *Hitchcock* by Francois Truffaut. *Suspicion* is taken from a novel from Francis Iles about an inhibited girl who falls head over heels for a dashing young charmer, but comes gradually to realize that he is not only a liar and a scoundrel but may even be a murderer. In the original, the couple were played by Jean Fontaine and Cary Grant. Fontaine won an Oscar and Grant's ability to combine menace with charm needs no underlining here. The television re-make, directed by Andrew Grieve, follows the Hitchcock version scene-by-scene and almost word for word, with the exception of minor details of updating. Thus the gossip column in which the "Johnny's Japes" are chronicled is now Nigel Dempster's. Taking the Grant role is Anthony Andrews, who works hard at the charm but is less successful at suggesting that he is prepared to throw his best friend off a cliff. The shy Lina is played by an American actress, Jane Curtin, and another American, Betsy Blair, plays her mother. It is ironic that Hitchcock, filming in Hollywood, used virtually an all-British cast. The co-adaptor of the TV version was Jonathan Lynn who also takes over the Nigel Bruce part of the heavy, pipe-smoking Beaky Thwaite.

Peter Waymark

Alan Franks

Diggers' drama double



Not so much a play, more an example of sociological archaeology, Inez Bensusan's *Thirteen Minute Theatre* piece *The Apple* (Radio 4, 11.00am, with repeat tomorrow night) demonstrates how far the Theatre of Women's Lib has travelled since this odd offering first saw the light of day back in 1968. It was written for the Actresses Franchise League, to give the Votes for Women campaign a bit of a push. And, in much the same way that Edwardian audiences were encouraged to hiss and cheer the melodramas of the day, the use of the unemployed women of 1908 as they sat watching *The Apple* can easily be imagined. Loud cheers as Helen the heroine (played today by Julia Hills) told her exploited sister as she sat slaving away over a hot sewing machine: "I've awak-

Peter Davalle

RADIO CHOICE

- 6.35 Open University: Language and authority
6.55 Weather 7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert: G B S
7.10 The Sound of Music (Symphony No 4: BBC SO under Vaughan Williams)
7.15 The Promenade (Symphony No 22: Anne Fischer with Philharmonia under Sir Adrian Boult)
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12.00 The Promenade (Symphony No 22: Anne Fischer with Philharmonia under Sir Adrian Boult)

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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

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Bargains

44328 (55708)

USM (Datastream)

196.79 (+2.96)

THE POUND

US dollar

1.6020 (-0.0120)

W German mark

2.9293 (-0.0154)

Trade-weighted

71.8 (-0.4)

Incomes outpace inflation

Personal incomes rose rapidly in the first quarter of the year, implying a satisfactory rise in living standards for those in work. Interest and dividends grew particularly strongly.

Real personal disposable income (RPDI), seasonally adjusted, increased by 2 per cent on the previous quarter, after two quarters of lacklustre growth. Compared with a year earlier RPDI was 5 per cent higher.

Wages and salaries rose 1½ per cent in the first quarter, but other income including interest and dividends jumped by 9 per cent. Total personal disposable income was 3 per cent higher, the implied rate of inflation during the quarter being 1 per cent.

Higher payout

Blue Arrow, the fast-expanding employment agency, yesterday reported pretax profits for the six months to the end of April up 126 per cent to £5.1 million. The interim dividend goes up from 0.6p a share to 1p.

Tempus, page 26

Dowry ready

Dowry Group yesterday declared itself to be acquisition hungry after announcing pretax profits of £55.7 million for the year ended March 31 compared with £47.6 million. The group order book now stands at £578 million (£473 million), and the board is optimistic about the outlook. The final dividend rises from 3.2p to 3.6p a share, making 6.2p (5.5p) for the year.

Tempus, page 26

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2441.85 (+4.73)
Dow Jones	2441.85 (+4.73)
Nikkei Dow	24509.41 (-393.31)
Hong Kong	3151.98 (+13.30)
Amsterdam Gen	306.6 (+1.0)
Sydney AO	1761.3 (+13.6)
Frankfurt	1892.2 (+0.6)
Brussels	4900.7 (+7.1)
Paris CAC	401.4 (same)
Zurich S&K Gen	534.90 (same)
London FT A	1784.6 (-6.1)
FT 100	2289.3 (-2.0)
FT 30	1784.6 (-6.1)
Recent issues	Page 28
Closing prices	Page 28

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISERS:	
Real Time Control	191p (+20p)
FXB Group	391p (+18p)
Edinburgh Fund	283p (+115p)
Acacia Jewellery	223p (+25p)
Goode Durrant	223p (+25p)
MEPC	223p (+25p)
Wattis City	223p (+25p)
Schroders	1225p (+195p)
Brit Commonwealth	435p (+10p)
Stewart Wrightson	55p (+5p)
Reed Exec	895p (+27p)
Pearson	719p (+14p)
Tipton	1435p (+37p)
Shell	1435p (+37p)
Marling Inds	182p (+10p)
Dura Mill	258p (+23p)
Wiggins	291p (+61p)

FALLS:

J England	166p (-12p)
Southern Stadium	880p (-28p)
Ridgeway	554p (-37p)
Prices are as at 4pm	

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base Rate	9%
3-month interbank 91/92	9%
3-month eligible bills 91/92	8%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate 91/92	8%
Federal Funds 91/92	5.77-5.78%
3-month Treasury Bills 91/92	102 1/2 - 102 3/4

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£ Sfr2.4366	Sfr £0.4108
£ FF9.7782	FF £0.1034
£ Ynz24.77	Ynz £0.0408
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20.707427	SDR 20.793386

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£446.00-£448.50 (20.00-50)	
Yoz	£447.10-£447.80

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Lonrho sells its casinos

Brent Walker shares leap on £128m deal

By Cliff Feltham

Mr George Walker, the former boxer who built up the Brent Walker leisure group, yesterday agreed to buy eight casinos, including Crookfords Club in London's West End, from Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho conglomerate for £128 million.

The deal turns Mr Walker into the third largest casino operator in the country and dramatically increases the size of his present group which includes the Brighton Marina, amusement parks, hotels, and a golf complex in France.

The stock market gave an immediate thumbs up to the acquisition, marking up Brent Walker shares 30p to 583p.

Mr Walker, who created his empire out of investing the winnings of his more successful brother Billy, already owns four provincial casinos. He originally approached Lonrho to try to buy its casino in Brighton to transfer it to his

multi-million pound Marina complex in the town.

"One thing led to another and we were suddenly talking about buying the whole of Lonrho's Metropole Casino Division. I never thought for one minute that they would sell. It is a wonderful move for us because it gives us another valuable leg to our leisure operations so that this year the casinos will be contributing between 40 and 50 per cent of overall profits. However, as other projects begin to come on stream this will eventually fall to around 20 per cent by about 1990."

Mr Walker said that after agreeing to sell the casinos, Mr Rowland received a higher offer. "But he stuck to his word he had agreed with me. It was the first time I had been involved in dealings with him and it was an honourable thing to do."

Mr Paul Spicer, the Lonrho

director, said: "It is a fabulous price for us. It was simply an offer we could not refuse. If someone offers you £128 million against a book value of £65 million you have to give it serious consideration."

Last night, the Gaming Board said there would be no problems in the transfer of ownership.

Four London casinos are changing hands, Crookfords, the International Sporting Club, Charlie Chesters, and the Golden Horseshoe, together with four others in Brighton, Luton, Leicester, and Manchester.

The International Sporting Club in Park Lane also houses a block of 10 luxury apartments and a penthouse. Last year when casinos suffered from a fall in visitors from overseas, pretax profits totalled £3.8 million, but in the latest six months it is showing a profit of £4.8 million.

A winner, not a gambler

The man who had just become one of the biggest casino operators in the country yesterday admitted he had never played the tables. "I am not a gambler," said Mr George Walker. But he has taken some huge risks along the road to wealth and riches since his days as a porter at Billingsgate Market.

After a career in the ring, he managed his brother, Billy, "the blond bomber," taking a chance and sinking his winnings into a chain of baked potato restaurants.

This business was later reversed into the Hackney and Hendon greyhound group, changing its name to Brent Walker. The Hendon dog track site became part of the



George Walker: Billingsgate Market to Crookfords Club. Brent Cross shopping centre laying the foundations for a move into films, where he backed box office hits such as Joan Collins' *The Stud*.

But after a setback letting space in shopping ventures in London's Oxford Street, he took the company back into private hands. After overcoming the problems, it returned to the stock market two years ago and has performed strongly ever since.

Today, the new-look company is busy developing Brighton Marina into a leisure village containing 800 houses, a hypermarket and sports complex. It plans an under-cover 'Astrodome' at Basildon and a redevelopment of the Kursaal Amusement Park at Southend and has 1,500 acres at Le Touquet on the French coast where it intends to build 1,100 holiday homes and a golf course.

Return to health at FNFC

By Michael Tate

First National Finance Corporation will pay tax this year for the first time in 14 years, setting the seal on its recovery. It made profits of £22.4 million in the half-year to end April, 68 per cent more than the £13.37 million it reported a year ago, and has set aside £3.5 million for the taxman.

FNFC rescued from the property and secondary banking crash of 1973 by the Bank of England, has become a model finance company.

It returned to the dividend lists last year and now, with the capital allowances on its property refurbishments beginning to run down, it faces a 15 per cent tax charge.

Earnings per share are up from 9.6p to 13.1p and the interim dividend rises to 3p.

The profits showed a 32 per cent improvement after stripping out Twentieth Century Banking, acquired from P&O last year.

Analysts expect full-year profits of more than £50 million.

Tempus, page 26

Chairman to leave VSEL after year

By Ray Heath

Sir David Nicolson, the non-executive chairman of VSEL Consortium, is to hand over the reins to Lord Chalfont at the company's annual meeting on September 5.

Sir David and Lord Chalfont, a former Foreign Office minister, were both appointed to the board as non-executives after the acquisition of VSEL by a management consortium last March.

VSEL shares have performed strongly since the stock market flotation at £1 each last March and yesterday added 10p to 536p when the first full-year profits were released.

The group, largely made up of the once-nationalized interests of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering, including Cammel Laird, best analysts' forecasts and made pretax profits in the year to end-March of £15.01 million. This compared with a pre-forma profit of £11.95 million in the previous year, which assumes that the capital structure of the consortium had been in place for all of that year, so eliminating the burden of about £14

million of interest payable to British Shipbuilders.

The cost incurred by the consortium in its successful bid for Vickers Shipbuilding, and the subsequent listing of the shares, was £4.176 million, and has been treated as an extraordinary item.

No profit was included for the building of the first Trident nuclear submarine. The company does not take profits from work in progress until it has completed 25 per cent of the man hours required to finish the project. This means there will be no contribution from Trident in the present year, although design work carried out on a cost-plus basis will be included.

Dr Rodney Leach, the chief executive of VSEL, said yesterday the company was aiming to reduce its dependence on Ministry of Defence contracts, which account for 98 per cent of its business. It has bid for a contract to supply diesel electric submarines to Saudi Arabia, which could be worth more than £1 billion.

Comment, page 27

Survey shows demand is higher than pre-Big Bang

Banking set for a jobs boom

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Job prospects in banking are greater now than in the period, a year ago, when staff demands were soaring ahead of the City's Big Bang.

This emerged yesterday from the latest survey* by Manpower, the temporary staff specialist, which assesses job prospects in Britain in the third quarter of this year. Generally, prospects are reported to be more balanced, with manufacturing employment remaining about level but indications of a pause in the public sector and in the transport industry.

Well over one in four employers - 28 per cent - forecast staff increases in the third quarter, largely in line with expectations in the past quarter and at this time last year when 30 per cent looked to taking on more people.

Banking holds out far the best prospects for job increases. About 48 per cent of those surveyed expected increases in job offers, while only 3 per cent forecast decreases, with the rest expecting no change. The number expecting increases had leapt 15 per cent on the last quarter, when a third of the companies were expecting to take on more people, and was 6 per cent ahead of this time last year.

Job prospects in the services sector are improving in several areas. Only in transport do prospects seem markedly

less cheerful, with 15 per cent of transport companies surveyed expecting job reductions, against 17 per cent anticipating increases.

The balance of those expecting increases is 15 per cent in the distributive trades, 36 per cent in both retailing and hotels and catering, and 32 per cent in insurance.

Insurance job prospects are down on the last quarter, when 40 per cent of the companies expected to take on more staff, but are 1 per cent up on a year ago. Retailers are 7 per cent more willing to create new jobs compared with the past quarter.

Hotels and caterers have downgraded their expectations on job increases compared with last quarter, but are still 2 per cent more optimistic than at this time last year.

In manufacturing, the 28 per cent of employers planning staff increases in the next three months is 2 per cent fewer than in both the past quarter and the same period a year ago. But offsetting that is a continuing drop in those expecting staff cuts, with the proportion dropping to 8 per cent in the third quarter compared with 11 per cent in the past three months.

But there are varying trends in manufacturing. Increases in numbers of

jobs are anticipated in the chemicals, textiles, food and drink, and vehicles sectors.

A quarter of public sector companies are predicting they will be taking on more workers, a drop of four percentage points on last quarter and three points below this same time last year. But fewer expect to make staff cuts - 9 per cent of them, against 13 per cent in the past quarter.

The regional outlook is described as patchy. A recent modest upward trend is maintained in Yorkshire and Humberside, the West Midlands and Scotland. But there is a downward drift in other regions.

Mr Michael Jackson, director general of the Institute of Purchasing Management, reported domestic but not exporting order books growing, and an expectation of unemployment reductions. He said: "More qualified people are going to get into jobs as soon as industry picks up."

But the Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) said: "Engineering is still bearing the brunt of job losses. Job gains are concentrated in what we call business services."

*Employment Prospects Third Quarter 1987: from Manpower, 270-272 High Street, Slough, Berks, SL1 1LJ.



Screen test: Lord King, British Airways chairman, at the airline's first annual meeting in the Royal Albert Hall yesterday

Surprise as pound tumbles 1.5 cents

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Sterling fell sharply and unexpectedly in foreign exchange markets yesterday, closing 1.2 cents lower against the dollar in London at \$1.6030 and down 1½ pence in the Bank of England's effective exchange rate index fell from 72.2 to 71.8.

Taking their cue from the foreign exchange market, gilt-edged prices were up to 7/16 lower. In the equity market the FT 30-share index was 6.1 down at 1784.6.

Analysts were surprised at the weakness in sterling which followed a bullish forecast for the economy over the weekend, a speech by the new Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr John Major, emphasizing the Government's determination to control public expenditure, and the effect of the Opec agreement in supporting the oil price. Yesterday, North Sea spot oil was up 40 cents at \$19.30 a barrel.

The fall in the pound occurred mainly in the Far East with a big selling order in Tokyo followed by some profit-taking. "The pound should stabilize where it is close to two significant support levels at \$1.60 and DM2.90," said Mr Keith Skeoch of the stockbroker James Capel.

Final figures for the money supply in May showed a rise of 2.1 per cent seasonally adjusted in M3 and 0.3 per cent in M0. Of the £3.26 billion increase in M3 before adjustment, external and foreign currency finance (largely from official intervention) contributed £2.94 billion.

The latest comparison by the Treasury of economic forecasts shows a big improvement in the consensus forecast for the current account of the balance of payments this year, from a deficit of £2.8 billion two months ago to £1.7 billion now. Growth is now expected to be 3 per cent this year falling to 2.5 per cent next.

SE inquiry on Wrightson bid

By Lawrence Lever

The Stock Exchange is to hold an investigation into possible insider dealing in the shares of Stewart Wrightson, the insurance broker which is the subject of an agreed bid from Willis Faber.

Stewart Wrightson's shares were suspended on Friday at £5 a share, having been 437p a week earlier. Yesterday, Willis Faber, the insurance giant, announced it was making an all-paper £276 million agreed bid, valuing Wrightson at £6 a share.

Mr Mark Nicholls of SG Warburg, advisers to Stewart Wrightson, said yesterday that the volume of deals in the company's shares had been low until Friday.

However, on that day, when Wrightson's shares rose 17p, Warburg decided "enough and no more." Both Warburg and Morgan Grenfell, advisers to Willis Faber, were told that market-makers were very short of stock, and persuaded their respective companies to ask the Stock Exchange to suspend their quotations.

"You cannot do a deal like this without a lot of people knowing," Mr David Palmer, chairman of Willis Faber, said, adding that, towards the end, the number of people aware on a "need to know" basis "ran into triple figures."

Yesterday's announcement will create a combined group with 6,700 employees and a stock market valuation of just under £1 billion. Breaking income for the two companies is in excess of £220 million, and combined pretax profits are almost £100 million. The combined company is reckoned to be the fifth largest insurance broker in the world, and the leading broker to world aerospace.

Willis is offering three new shares for every two of Stewart Wrightson. With Willis shares falling to £4, this put a £6 price on Wrightson's shares, for an exit price/earnings ratio of 21, although the prospective p/e is more like 18. Analysts described this as "a reasonably full price."

Although structured as an agreed bid, recommended by the Wrightson board, the deal is in essence a merger. Six Wrightson directors will join the Willis Faber board, which will consist of 24 directors.

Mr David Rowland, chairman of Stewart Wrightson, will become deputy chairman, and is the likely successor to Mr Palmer, aged 60, who will be chairman of the combined group. Mr Palmer said he would probably retire at the end of next year.

Comment, page 27

BA's flag is flying privately

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

More than 1,700 shareholders of newly privatised British Airways crowded into the Royal Albert Hall yesterday for the airline's first annual general meeting.

Chairman Lord King provided a predictably bullish account of the airline's activities, although the first quarter's results have yet to be published. There is little doubt, however, that there will be a healthy profit in the past three months.

He also had to face questions from anti-apartheid groups as to why BA continue to fly to South Africa.

Lord King handled the questions, including one complaining that Joan Collins should not be given free tickets on Concorde, with his usual aggressive aplomb. "We fly to South Africa and we will continue to do so because our job is not to have political views but to serve our shareholders to the best of our ability," he said to loud applause.

He said that Joan Collins, a valued customer, paid for her tickets.

And he announced that a first dividend of 4.116p per share would be paid as opposed to the 4p originally anticipated. All in all, it was a very easy ride.

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BUSINESS SUMMARY

Tyzack hits out at move on chairman

An extraordinary meeting of WA Tyzack, the Sheffield engineering group, called under the Companies Act by a group of minority shareholders to remove the chairman, has been set for September 9. Quail Investment Company, registered in the Bahamas, which with associates holds a 28.5 per cent stake in Tyzack, seeks to increase the number of directors from 12 to 17, remove Mr William Dacombe, the chairman, and appoint three of its own representatives.

In a circular, the Tyzack board urges shareholders to vote against all the resolutions. The circular says Quail "wants to obtain control of your company without making you an offer for your shares, thus avoiding the price of making a full offer under the City Code."

GEC set for Tokyo listing

GEC, the electronics giant, is expected to apply for a listing of its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It is likely to follow this move with listings on other stock exchanges, including New York. The plans for the listing form part of the group's efforts to raise its international profile, and assist in the marketing of its products overseas. There could be some news of the Tokyo listing when GEC unveils its results for the year to the end of March this week.

Newcomers' profits up

Two companies that joined the new Third Market yesterday reported sharp increases in profits. Unit Group, the Warrington manufacturer of timber pallets, raised pretax profits by 196 per cent to £604,027 last year. Sales were up 31 per cent to £13.4 million. The company's shares have been suspended pending an acquisition. Thame Holdings, the leisure group, raised half-year profits by 420 per cent to £266,000, on turnover up 86 per cent to £3.1 million.

Lynton tops £5m

Lynton Property & Reversionary, the property company born of the merger between Lynton Holdings and Property & Reversionary Investments, had profits before tax of £5.2 million (£4.9m) for the year to end-March. Income from investment properties rose to £2.6 million from £1.9 million, while trading profits were £50,000 as against £12,000 losses last year. Administrative expenses rose from £1.7 million to £2.3 million.

Earnings per share are 7.9p (7p) and the company is paying a final dividend of 3.85p (3.5p). Lynton intends "to increase significantly the level of trading activity in the coming months".

'New role' for World Bank

Mr Barber Conable, the World Bank president, foresees a more aggressive role for his organization in promoting Third World development. This would involve initiatives on debt; more emphasis on debt-equity swaps; and the promotion of private investment through the bank's affiliate, the International Financial Corporation. Mr Conable said: "The bank is not a debt-management agency. But debt must be managed effectively or it hampers development."

Porgera plan goes for gold

The Porgera gold project, run by Pacer, Mount Isa and Remson Goldfields, in Papua New Guinea - where the deposit is so rich there is a mantlepiece over the fireplace in the mining camp of visible gold rocks - is nearing development. Discussions on a development agreement have been opened with the PNG authorities and a draft feasibility study could be presented in February. More than 800,000 ounces of gold a year are indicated in the first five years of production.

STOCK MARKET

Ferranti chairman's share stake could be up for sale

By Michael Clark and Geoffrey Foster

Whispers in the stock market yesterday suggested that Mr Basil de Ferranti, chairman of the electrical and electronic engineering group which bears his name, is looking for a buyer for his substantial holding in the group.

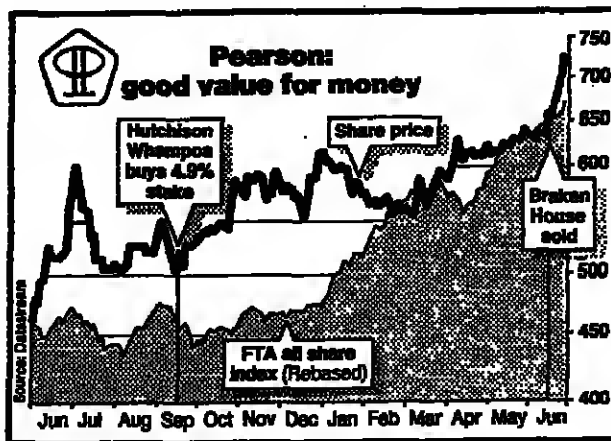
Word is, he has already put the "for sale" sign up and is now hoping to concentrate on his numerous other activities, which include his role as the Conservative member for Hampshire Central in the European Parliament for which he was elected in 1984. Last night, a spokesman for Ferranti refused to comment.

At the last count, Mr de Ferranti held a total of 12.2 million shares (nearly 3 per cent), worth an estimated £16 million. He also holds a further 10 million shares in trust.

Mr de Ferranti has been a director of the company since 1962 and was appointed non-executive chairman in 1982. He served on the board all through the troubled years which culminated in the National Enterprise Board acquiring a 62.5 per cent stake in the company. The NEB finally sold off the last of its holding in Ferranti in May 1981.

Ferranti has been the subject of intense takeover speculation in recent weeks with dealers talking of every-one from GEC to STC as potential suitors. The shares held steady at 130p yesterday ahead of full-year figures to-morrow and just two days before Mr de Ferranti celebrates his 57th birthday. Analysts are looking for pretax profits of about £47 million for the year to March 31, compared with a disappointing £41.1 million in 1986.

There was further activity in Reed International, the paper, packaging and publishing conglomerate, with the share price fluctuating wildly as more than 2 million shares changed hands. After dipping 30p to 530p, the price suddenly rebounded to close unchanged at 580p, after 584p. Dealers are still bracing themselves for some sort of announcement and remain



convinced that someone has built up a sizable holding in the company.

The shares have been a speculative market of late and there was talk a few weeks ago that First Bestm, the US investment house, had built up a 12.5 per cent stake. But there has been no confirmation and the price has shown signs of coming off the boil.

The rest of the equity market made a disappointing start to the new account despite a firm showing by oil

London Business School and continued to suffer as overseas investors switched into the dollar. It lost more than one cent at \$1.6020, and as a result, government securities suffered losses stretching to £1 at the longer end.

The prospect of oil being held at \$18 a barrel put new heart into the oil producers. BP advanced 10p to 389p, Barmah 4p to 583p, British 4p to 316p, Enterprise Oil 13p to 305p, Lasse 12p to 326p and Shell 26p to £14.34p.

Shares in Sims Catering Batches, the USM-quoted company, were suspended at 323p before a statement revealed that the board was engaged in negotiations with Mr Ron Randall, former Meadow Farms director, about the possible acquisition of certain companies in which he has an interest.

Earlier this month, Mr Randall and associates acquired a near-57 per cent stake in Sims from Mr Terry Finn, the company's managing director, at 165p per share, and made a cash offer for the whole of the company's equity at the same price.

WA Tyzack, the Sheffield-based toolmaker, advanced 10p to 155p as a consortium led by Mr Bill Eastwood of Continuous Stationery and backed by a Bahamas-registered company, Quail Investments, which has a 28.5 per cent stake in Tyzack, looked set to gain control.

Quail acquired the stake in the company earlier this year and immediately served notice that it wanted an extror-

inary meeting convened with the object of removing the chairman, Mr Bill Dacombe, who is head of Rea Brothers, and to have three of its representatives elected.

It is generally thought that the EGM, called for early next month, will see the changes made paving the way for the new directors to speed up the development of the group through expansion and acquisition.

Properties continued to undergo a re-rating after last week's news of the astonishing £143 million in cash that the Japanese construction firm, Obayashi Corporation, paid Pearson for Bracken House, the Financial Times headquarters.

Shares of Kennedy Smale, the glomaker and distributor of textile machinery, soared 37p to a new peak of 295p on speculative buying fuelled by talk of imminent developments.

McLeod Russel, the tea plantation company, acquired a 29.98 per cent stake in Kennedy in February, and

more recently three of its representatives joined the board. Hil Samuel, the merchant bank, still has plenty of admirers despite a dull set of figures earlier this month. Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, has now turned bullish about the shares, unchanged at 477p, and reckons they are good value with the chance of a bid thrown in for nothing.

The overall group order book, however, stands at a record £578 million (£473 million), with the breakdown of where the thrust lies yet to be announced. Aerospace undoubtedly still leads the pack.

Dowty's two recent acquisitions, which considerably strengthen its hand in the aerospace-defence market, could be symbolic of management's new determination and are likely to prove the forerunners of future deals. If this is going to prove a more active year, Dowty's shares stand a chance of being better recognized.

It has taken a long time for the market to begin respecting First National Finance Corporation's achievement - 12 years in the Bank of England's lifeboat are not quickly forgotten, and the company has had to perform near-miracles to earn its present day rating.

But perform it has. Half-year figures published yesterday show a 68 per cent growth in profits, at £22.4 million. Even after stripping out the Twentieth Century Banking contribution, there is an impressive 32 per cent underlying growth.

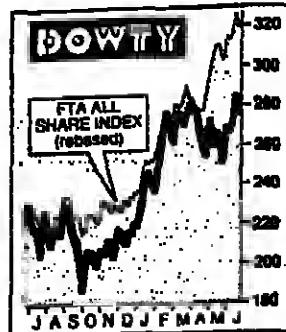
TCB, acquired from P&O just over a year ago, cannot lend its money fast enough. Its small and medium-sized business clients are successful, making prompt repayments, so the loan book will probably be no higher this time than last year's £160 million.

Shares of Pearson continued to reflect the "brilliant" deal and jumped 15p further to 720p, having risen from the 660p level since the news. Savory Milin, the broker, in a review of the company, rates the shares a hold, citing the group's quality assets and rate of earnings growth as reasons to support the present rating.

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TEMPUS

Dowty back on the right track



Blue Arrow

It is difficult to fault Blue Arrow, the employment agency group, whose shares have become as sought after as Cup Final tickets since its arrival on the Unlisted Securities Market in July 1984, valued at £3 million.

Mr Tony Berry, chairman, has delivered all his promises, turning the business into the fourth-largest of its kind in the world with a string of acquisitions on both sides of the Atlantic and making the company worth about £280 million.

Yesterday he reported half-year pretax profits of £5.1 million, an increase of 126 per cent. Earnings per share increased by 32 per cent to 8.5p and the interim dividend is raised by 66 per cent to 1p a share.

Mr Berry still has to improve margins on the newly-acquired US businesses but even so, they still managed to chip in £500,000 when he would have been happy if they had broken even.

The underlying growth of the existing operations showed an improvement of 70 per cent. The target is to add at least another 100 branches to the existing 200-strong chain in Britain by acquisition or new openings. While the group is strong in the South-east, there are plenty of opportunities elsewhere.

The shares, soon to be split to improve their marketability, have risen from 388p to an unchanged 770p yesterday, and still appear to offer good value. Marketmen expect pretax profits of £20 million for the full year against £8.7 million and they are unlikely to be disappointed.

FNFC turnaround

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There is, of course, plenty of room for cross-fertilization with FNFC and the second half could see TCB financing more first mortgages for the property division.

Meanwhile any temptation to relax its stringent lending standards is bound to be resisted. The group's quality of earnings is unsurpassed and likely to remain so.

That also goes for consumer credit, still the biggest single division, making three-quarters of the profits after a 44 per cent first-half increase.

Only the earnings dilution as the convertible convert and the rising tax charge - 15 per cent this time, maybe 20 per cent next - blot the landscape. Yet, assuming £50 million annual profits, the shares sell on a prospective 12.6 p/e and 4.5 p/e, so still look attractive considering the quality of earnings.

WALL STREET

Dow turns higher in moderate early trade

New York (Reuters) - The market turned higher in early trading yesterday, following an opening decline based on Friday's mild losses, brokers said.

Trading was moderate with many traders and portfolio managers taking the week off prior to the July 4 closing next Friday, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.61 to 2,445.47 at one stage when the transport indicator gained 14.60 to 1,044.39.

Volume totalled about 25 million shares, with advancing issues leading declining shares by a margin of about five-to-four.

The agreement of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries lifted oil issues, but traders said it had little overall effect.

They added that the stock market benefited from last-minute portfolio adjusting prior to the end of the quarter.

Allis-Chalmers Corporation said in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, yesterday that the company and its domestic affiliates had filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code.

The company said its business units outside the United States are not affected by the action.

Jun 28	Jun 29	Jun 30	Jul 1	Jul 2	Jul 3
AMR Co	61 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
ASA	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Corp	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Tube	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Wire	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Zinc	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Lead	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Copper	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Nickel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Silver	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Gold	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Platinum	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Palladium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Rhodium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Iridium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Osmium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Rhenium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Vanadium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Chromium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Manganese	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
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Atlas Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
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Atlas Rhenium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Vanadium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Chromium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Manganese	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Iron	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Tube	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Wire	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Zinc	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Lead	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Copper	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Nickel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Silver	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Gold	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Platinum	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Palladium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Rhodium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Iridium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Osmium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Rhenium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Vanadium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Chromium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Manganese	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Iron	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Steel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Tube	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Wire	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Zinc	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Lead	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Copper	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Nickel	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Silver	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Gold	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Platinum	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Palladium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Atlas Rhodium	58 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	62

Courtaulds pays £61m for 'strategic' buy in US

By Alexandra Jackson

Courtaulds has made another move to build up the added-value part of its operations with the agreement reached yesterday to purchase Martin Processing, a US performance films business for \$99 million (£61.87 million).

MPI buys in polyester film which it enhances for application on the windows of buildings and vehicles to control heat and glare or to produce other aesthetic effects.

Mr Eryl Morris, the Courtaulds director responsible for films and packaging, said: "We see this as a strategic acquisition because of its perfect fit with our other films and coatings businesses. The processes it employs add considerable value to the range of products. There is also a possible technology transfer between MPI and other parts of Courtaulds."

MPI is the US market leader in solar control film which accounts for 60 per cent of its annual turnover. Industrial film used in reprographic equipment accounts for 25 per cent of the business with the balance taken up with the treatment of colour film for solar and other uses.

In the year to the end of December 1986, MPI made profits of \$2.3 million on sales

of \$46.6 million. This period included losses of around \$1 million from a carpet yarns business which has been sold.

The company has been growing at above 18 per cent compound for the last five years and market indications suggest that this rate of growth is sustainable. Profitability in the current year should, therefore, show a significant improvement.

MPI, which is based in Southern Virginia, is quoted on the American Stock Exchange and has a market capitalization of \$96 million.

Courtaulds has agreed, subject to the normal US regulatory clearance, to provide for the purchase of 51 per cent of the business from the founding family at \$20 per share and for a tender offer and merger for the acquisition of the remainder at the same price.

Mr Christopher Hogg, the chairman of Courtaulds, and Mr Richard Laphorne, the finance director, say the cash purchase will be met from existing resources and will not, on an exit price earnings ratio of 20 times, lead to any dilution of Courtaulds earnings per share. Courtaulds shares rose 4p to 476p.



Christopher Hogg: purchase will not dilute earnings

N Sea is picking up, says minister

By Colin Nibbrough

The Government yesterday renewed its drive to persuade the Scots that their economic prospects are favourable, too, with Mr Peter Morrison, the new Energy Minister, predicting continued success for the offshore supplies industry.

His upbeat picture of the sector, so important to the regional economy, followed bullish assessments on Scotland's prospects last week from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr Alan Clark, the Trade Minister.

The ministers are trying to counter the widely held view that the Scottish economy has been neglected, a perception that contributed to the Conservatives' poor election showing north of the border.

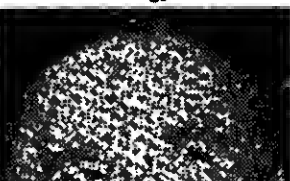
Mr Morrison, addressing the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, said the signs were that activity in the British sector of the North Sea was beginning to pick up.

Many oil companies were putting immediate problems aside and looking to the longer term. They continued to regard the North Sea as a priority area, as demonstrated by the response to the 10th offshore licensing round.

He said: "This must give great encouragement not only to the UK offshore supplies industry, but also to all the other service industries which have waxed and waned with the fluctuations in the oil market."

Growth had fortunately been sustained, even in last year's beleaguered market, with new orders for goods and services on the British continental shelf totalling more than £2 billion.

Mr Morrison stressed the need to strengthen the technology base of the British offshore industry and called for redoubled efforts overseas. Government technology objectives would be vigorously promoted through the Offshore Technology Board.



Morrison: confident view

Bank staff pay offer 'too low'

The Banking and Insurance Finance Union has rejected an offer from the leading banks which would raise salaries of bank workers in central London by £750 a year.

Bifu lodged a claim for a "substantial" rise in the London weighting allowance and said the Federation of London Clearing Banks' offer was not enough.

Negotiations will resume on July 7 when Bifu officials hope banks will match the Bank of Scotland's offer of an increase of £1,000, bringing the total London weighting paid to its employees to £3,000.

The clearing banks' offer is an extra £750 a year for inner London workers, bringing the total weighting to £2,750.

Redfearn pays £19.5m for Bunzl's Flexpack business

By Michael Tate

Redfearn National Glass is repackaging itself. It is paying £19.5 million for Bunzl's Flexpack packaging film business, and dropping National Glass from its name in recognition of its diversification programme.

Under Mr Arthur Church, the chief executive, brought out of retirement to run the Barnsley-based glass bottle manufacturer in 1985, Redfearn has returned to profits. It has been reorganized, revitalized, and expanded into related areas of the packaging industry.

The Flexpack acquisition will be financed by the issue of 3.75 million shares, which,

together with a further 195,000 to cover the costs of the deal, will be offered to existing shareholders at 520p each, on the basis of 0.65 per cent of a new share for every share held.

Flexpack, which manufactures, converts and prints transparent packaging films, is estimated to have made profits of at least £250,000 in the first half of 1987. It does not, Bunzl will have to repay twice the difference.

But even without a Flexpack contribution, Redfearn is forecasting profits of not less than £3.6 million for the year to end-September. Last year it made £2.35 million. It expects to pay a 6p final dividend,

making 9p on the enlarged share capital.

Commenting on the acquisition yesterday, Mr Church said it represented "a major step forward for the company." He added: "There is still further potential in the glass and plastics operation, but it has been the board's policy for some time to expand into related areas where they can foresee growth prospects for the future."

For Bunzl, Mr James White, the managing director, said: "Flexpack is only a small part of the company's worldwide operations and no longer fits the company's long-term business strategy."

WPP raises cash call for JWT buy

By John Bell, City Editor

Mr Martin Sorrell's WPP group yesterday disclosed financing details of its £350 million deal to buy control of JWT, the US advertising group.

The acquisition of JWT will be carried out through a specially created subsidiary of WPP called Owl Group. Owl commenced a tender offer almost three weeks ago and has revised the terms in line with the agreement reached with JWT's management last Friday. The offer closes on July 13. The rights issue, conditional on the success of the tender offer, will raise £213 million.

Samuel Montagu has arranged loan facilities of up to £260 million (£162 million) for Owl as well as a \$50 million working capital loan.

WPP shareholders are due to meet at an extraordinary meeting next Monday to approve the terms of the deal.

BHP suffers 17% decline in profits

From Richard Battley, Sydney

Worse-than-expected performance by the petroleum and steel sectors sliced the profit of BHP, Australia's biggest company, by 17 per cent for the year to May 31.

Earnings after tax fell from the previous year's record Aus\$988 million to Aus\$820 million, well below brokers' predictions. Sales totalled Aus\$8,761 billion, 3 per cent higher than in 1985-86.

Mr Brian Loton, chief executive, said in Melbourne yesterday that the profit fall stemmed from higher corporate taxation and difficult market conditions, especially lower petroleum and mining prices.

The market slashed 18 cents off the mining house's share price, which dropped to Aus\$9.60, before recovering to

Aus\$9.72 at the close. Meanwhile, the All Ordinaries index, the market's main barometer, climbed 12 points.

BHP's petroleum division, the company's highest profit earner in 1985-86, had the highest profit cut - 43 per cent lower to Aus\$288 million. The steel division fell 21 per cent to Aus\$200 million.

Earnings per share fell to 53 cents on the 1,552 million shares on issue at May 31, compared with 66 cents previously. Final dividend, which BHP has declared and paid, was 20 cents a share, making the total dividend a steady 37.5 cents. Dividend payments rose 11 per cent to Aus\$475.98 million. Provision for taxation was Aus\$619 million and depreciation charges Aus\$690 million.

Nice little earner by de Lorean

The handful of De Lorean cars still to be occasionally sighted on British roads are proving a far better investment for their owners than did the flamboyant tycoon's ill-starred sports car venture in Northern Ireland for the Treasury. Two of John de Lorean's gull-wing cars, which were expected to retail at £14,000 before the company collapsed in 1982 - losing £84 million of British taxpayers' money - have just been sold at an auction in Belfast. The two cars had previously been sold locally by Northern Ireland Carriers, which seized a consignment of the vehicles from within its own yard immediately after the collapse, to recover money owed. One of the cars, still with only 1,200 miles on the clock, fetched £20,000. The other, with well over 100,000 miles clocked, went for £13,000 - and the controversial unpainted stainless steel bodywork, which was one of the car's most striking features, was, I am assured, still spotless. Both buyers paid in cash and insisted on anonymity, refusing to disclose their names even to the auctioneer. Could it be that both cars are now safely tucked away in a garage on de Lorean's luxurious Californian ranch?

Real thing

The Criminal Justice Bill, due for imminent revival in the Lords, has a special City flavour to it. Not only does it offer harsher penalties for

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Scotch-Belgian mist

There are untold reasons why a Conservative peer should land the removal of barriers to services within the European Community - one of the Government's goals set out in the Queen's Speech. But the young Lord Strathclyde came up with an odd one on Thursday. In the opening debate in the House of Lords, he explained that his Scottishness

was tempered by the fact that, since his mother was Belgian, French was his first language. "Which is why I welcome so much the proposals in the gracious speech to press for the opening up of services in the EEC, especially in the area of financial services." The peer, aged 27, then came clean, identifying himself as an insurance broker at Lloyd's.

insider dealing and corruption, and threaten confiscation of ill-gotten gains, it also takes a swipe at the cocaine-users who, we are so often informed, abound in the

Square Mile these heady days. Provisions in the legislation will empower Customs men to remand "sniffers" and "swallowers" for up to eight days.



"They say that keeping the pets open all day will create 50,000 new jobs"

Freebie

Ever been tempted to accept the invitation to inspect a timeshare apartment abroad, with free flight included? Be warned - the following conversation, in tones of deepest South Kent, was overheard by a holidaying colleague in Puerto Banus, southern Spain, home to some of the world's most glittering yachts and the East End's most wanted criminals. "It really is dreadful - you're with them night and day. And you have to make sure they have their cheque book and credit cards before they get on the plane. That's to avoid joy-riders, of course - there's no such thing as a free flight." As the lady said, sounds dreadful.

Grinstead bows out

At a small and very private party in Hanover Square last night, the head of one of Britain's biggest companies bade a quiet farewell to his colleagues of more than 30 years. Sir Stanley Grinstead, aged 63, chairman of the hotel and drinks giant Grand Met retired yesterday, after masterminding GM's transformation from an insignificant hotel business in the 1950s into the £5 billion public concern it is today. Grinstead, recruited by the legendary Maxwell Joseph, reached his career peak in March when he completed the \$12 billion acquisition of Heublein, the American drinks company which owns Smirnoff. In terms of case sales, it meant that GM was now the largest wines and spirits company in the world. Grinstead's farewells will be completed next month when he makes a whirlwind tour of the US. "He will be saying goodbye to all his American friends," a spokesman says. Still a director of Reed International, Grinstead will nevertheless now be able to devote more time to his 30-acre racehorse stud farm in Kent. It has produced just two winners so far - but if his business record is anything to go by there are bound to be a few more.

It is the first of the year, according to Louis Ferand, the designer fashion house. With only 182 shopping days to Christmas, it has sent invitations to its Christmas party on July - yes, July - 10. Beat that.

Carol Leonard

COMMENT

Minet may be next to have an urge to merge

These days it is conventional wisdom, but true nevertheless, that the financial services industry is fast becoming one great global village. Even in a management support business such as advertising, groups like Saatchi & Saatchi have been driven by the need to offer a range and scale of services that meet the requirements of the largest multinational customer.

The accountancy profession has long ago grouped itself into less than a dozen international practitioners which have a capability in a different league from their nearest competitors. There is no reason at all why insurance broking should be in any way different. Yesterday's merger between Willis Faber and Stewart Wrightson underlines the fact.

Sizeable though it may be in British terms, Willis Faber was in danger of becoming a second division player, so that the deal opens up new horizons for both companies. Though Willis Faber has the reputation of being the quality investment in the insurance broking sector, its prime status has been tarnished over the past year or so by its close association with merchant banker, Morgan Grenfell.

This key shareholding used to be classed as a bull point. But with Morgan shares in retreat since last summer's flotation and the Guinness affair taking its toll of too many senior men at Morgan, the link has been of questionable value lately. How fickle are the

fashions of investors. These days they see a capital-hungry bank in a fiercely competitive post-Big Bang environment whose operations offer little in the way of synergy to Willis Faber.

At present Willis retains a shareholding above the 20 per cent level in order that it can treat Morgan Grenfell as an associate for accounting purposes. But the old established ties must now be in question the very next time that Morgan goes to its shareholders for capital. A placing of Willis's stake would make even more sense now that it has strengthened operations substantially in its core business activities.

Willis Faber has paid a hefty price for the privilege of an agreed deal with Stewart Wrightson. The smaller group's shareholders have done splendidly out of the deal but Willis Faber's face dilution and some unexciting growth prospects in earnings per share terms over the next year or two. Squeezing some rationalization benefits from the merger is a prime task for the board.

Meanwhile, if the urge to merge for the sake of international strength does become fashionable, the next move may well be a closer link between Minet, the insurance broker, and its powerful shareholder, the US concern Corroo & Black. Minet shares have performed strongly since the PCW clouds began to clear. But there is further progress to come if C&B wishes to buy out Minet completely.

Strong arm for the workers

The privatization of the VSEL warships and armaments group through a management buy-out was out the most orthodox element in the Government's de-nationalization programme, but it is apparent that it will be one of the most successful. Not only for shareholders and workers - which is this case means very clearly the same thing - but for the communities in which the company works.

Yesterday's £15.01 million profits from the VSEL consortium, which outbid Trafalgar House for the company it worked for in February of last year, were around £1 million above some market expectations. This is a performance which can only improve, for it contains no contribution from the vast Trident nuclear submarine programme which will only start to affect profits materially next year.

VSEL's chief executive Dr Rodney Leach is keen that the present 98 per cent dependence on Ministry of Defence orders in general, and the Trident programme very much in particular, should be reduced. The figure he would prefer is 50 per cent, but by when he prefers not to say.

The two obvious areas of development which could take VSEL towards that goal are exports and non-defence

products. The company already has good reason to hope that it will win major orders for Saudi Arabian diesel electric submarines, and the Canadian decision to take its Nato role more seriously offers obvious opportunities.

The decision to carry on developing the AS-90 self-propelled howitzer could prove far-sighted now that the rival multi-national SP-70 has misfired. A further £1 billion of potential orders from home and abroad could result if the VSEL weapon is accepted as a replacement for the tired US M109.

The expertise that VSEL has in its design departments and workshops is now very much for sale, with applications far from the battlefield or the high seas or sinister depths.

The time needed to develop these activities is available, thanks to the underpinning that Trident has given VSEL. As they come on stream, they will bring with them high quality jobs to an area that needs them desperately: the North-West. More important, they will sow seeds of opportunity for other companies and enterprising individuals, for VSEL's strategy is to sub-contract rather than swell its own workforce in the old hire 'em and fire 'em pattern of shipbuilding. That is a real job-creation programme.

...excellent results would... believe that your Company is now... more dynamic stage than at any previous... in its history. The development programme... of the highest quality, values in the City... and central London (comprising over 80% of... portfolio) are showing particularly... growth, the change in the UK... order, which I presaged last... a beneficial...

Richard Peskin
Chairman

Our prospects are excellent.

So are the results.

Year to 31 March 1987		
Rents receivable	\$26.39 million	+24%
Net revenue after tax	\$14.00 million	+18%
Earnings per share	9.2p	+18%
Total dividend for year	7.3p	+10%

Group's property assets now well over £400 million

GREAT PORTLAND ESTATES
PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

For a copy of the 1987 Report & Accounts write to the Secretary, Knighton House, 56 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8BD

APPOINTMENTS

BET in Canadian cash call

[illegible]

Kennedy Small N/P 126 +40
Flatners N/P 51 -6
(issue price in brackets).

Jun 87	228.00	229.50	228.16	228.10	768
Sep 87	234.80	234.80	233.60	234.00	754

Previous day's total open interest 858

Hewden Stuart Pic
135 Buchanan Street, Glasgow G1 2JA
Telephone 041-221 7331

This Statement does not apply to charges for the supply of back-up gas pursuant to Section 19 (4) of the Gas Act 1986.

Dated the 25th day of June 1987.

Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Citibank NA	9.00%

1st February 1987.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Slow start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end July 10. Contango day July 13. Settlement day July 20.
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 28)

Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	NEI	Electricals	
2	Lee Cooper	Draperies, Stores	
3	Lynton Prop	Property	
4	Microfilm Repro	Electricals	
5	Lon Shop Prop	Property	
6	Berlow Rand	Industrials A-D	
7	Wood White	Property	
8	Lee & Mene	Draperies, Stores	
9	Rockwell	Industrials E-R	
10	Stakis	Hotels/Catering	
11	Medminster	Leisure	
12	Meca Leisure	Leisure	
13	Rover	Motors/Aircraft	
14	Chrysalis	Leisure	
15	Holme of London	Draperies, Stores	
16	Doc Data Process	Electricals	
17	Plaxton	Motors/Aircraft	
18	Haslam Food	Food	
19	Sa Breweries	Breweries	
20	Appliqued	Motors/Aircraft	
21	Domino	Electricals	
22	Western Selection	Electricals	
23	Rowntree Mac (ns)	Food	
24	Castings	Industrials A-D	
25	Riley Leisure	Leisure	
26	Loraine	Mining	
27	Centex	Industrials E-R	
28	Shant Co	Property	
29	Acropolis	Industrials A-D	
30	Tricent	Oil & Gas	
31	Octopus	Newspapers/Pub	
32	Westwood	Industrials A-D	
33	Frethake	Food	
34	Smith Doctors	Industrials E-R	
35	Vinten	Industrials E-R	
36	Stanley Leisure	Leisure	
37	TR Energy	Oil & Gas	
38	Nu-Swift Inds	Industrials E-R	
39	Fanco-Munip	Chemicals, Plastics	
40	Sequent (ns)	Industrials E-R	
41	Chemical (ns)	Chemicals, Plastics	
42	Baker Perkins	Industrials A-D	
43	Hamline	Banks/Discount	
44	Volvo	Electricals	
Daily Total			

© Times Newspapers Ltd.

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

UNDATED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDEX-LINKED

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BREWERIES

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

CINEMAS AND TV

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

DRAPERY AND STORES

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

ELECTRICALS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

FINANCE AND LAND

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

FOODS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

HOTELS AND CATERERS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

INDUSTRIALS E-R

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

MINING

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

OIL & GAS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

SHIPPING

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

SHOES AND LEATHER

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

TEXTILES

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

TOBACCO

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

OVERSEAS TRADERS

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

PROPERTY

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.00				

1987	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Gain	Loss
100	100.00	100.00	100	100.0				
101	101.00	101.00	101	101.0				
102	102.00	102.00	102	102.0				
103	103.00	103.00	103	103.0				
104	104.00	104.00	104	104.0				
105	105.00	105.00	105	105.0				
106	106.00	106.00	106	106.0				
107	107.00	107.00	107	107.0				
108	108.00	108.00	108	108.0				
109	109.00	109.00	109	109.0				
110	110.00	110.00	110	110.0				
111	111.00	111.00	111	111.0				
112	112.00	112.00	112	112.0				
113	113.00	113.00	113	113.0				
114	114.00	114.00	114	114.0				
115	115.00	115.00	115	115.0				
116	116.00	116.00	116	116.0				
117	117.00	117.00	117	117.0				
118	118.00	118.00	118	118.0				
119	119.00	119.00	119	119.0				
120	120.00	120.00	120	120.0				
121	121.00	121.00	121	121.0				
122	122.00	122.00	122	122.0				
123	123.00	123.00	123	123.0				
124	124.00	124.00	124	124.0				
125	125.00	125.00	125	125.0				
126	126.00	126.00	126	126.0				
127	127.00	127.00	127	127.0				
128	128.00	128.00	128	128.0				
129	129.00	129.00	129	129.0				
130	130.00	130.00	130	130.0				
131	131.00	131.00	131	131.0				
132	132.00	132.00	132	132.0				
133	133.00	133.00	133	133.0				
134	134.00	134.00	134	134.0				
135	135.00	135.00	135	135.0				
136	136.00	136.00	136	136.0				
137	137.00	137.00	137	137.0				
138	138.00	138.00	138	138.0				
139	139.00	139.00	139	139.0				
140	140.00	140.00	140	140.0				
141	141.00	141.00	141	141.0				
142	142.00	142.00	142	142.0				
143	143.00	143.00	143	143.0				
144	144.00	144.00	144	144.0				
145	145.00	145.00	145	145.0				
146	146.00	146.00	146	146.0				
147	147.00	147.00	147	147.0				
148	148.00	148.00	148	148.0				
149	149.00	149.00	149	149.0				
150	150.00	150.00	150	150.0				
151	151.00	151.00	151	151.0				
152	152.00	152.00	152	152.0				
153	153.00	153.00	153	153.0				
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158	158.00	158.00	158	158.0				
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167	167.00	167.00	167	167.0				
168	168.00	168.00	168	168.0				
169	169.00	169.00	169	169.0				
170	170.00	170.00	170	170.0				
171	171.00	171.00	171	171.0				
172	172.00	172.00	172	172.0				
173	173.00	173.00	173	173.0				
174	174.00	174.00	174	174.0				
175	175.00	175.00	175	175.0				
176	176.00	176.00	176	176.0				
177	177.00	177.00	177	177.0				
178	178.00	178.00	178	178.0				
179	179.00	179.00	179	179.0				
180	180.00	180.00	180	180.0				
181	181.00	181.00	181	181.0				
182	182.00	182.00	182	182.0				
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184	184.00	184.00	184	184.0				
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187	187.00	187.00	187	187.0				
188	188.00	188.00	188	188.0				
189	189.00	189.00	189	189.0				
190	190.00	190.00	190	190.0				
191	191.00	191.00	191	191.0				
192	192.00	192.00	192	192.0				
193	193.00	193.00	193	193.0				
194	194.00	194.00	194	194.0				
195	195.00	195.00	195	195.0				
196	196.00	196.00	196	196.0				
197	197.00	197.00	197	197.0				
198	198.00	198.00	198	198.0				
199	199.00	199.00	199	199.0				
200	200.00	200.00	200	200.0				

	std	Off	Chng	Ytd		std	Off	Chng	Ytd
Managed Fund	52.7	71.3	+18.6	+47.7	7.84				
Amgen Income	52.7	71.3	+18.6	+47.7	7.84				
Do Acq	10.9	10.24	+0.66	+0.22	0.22				
Do Div	10.9	10.24	+0.66	+0.22	0.22				
Portfolio Tot	113.7	117.8	+4.10	+2.80	0.30				
Portfolio US	74.7	77.8	+3.10	+2.00	0.30				
Portfolio Int'l	39.0	40.0	+1.00	+0.80	0.00				
Portfolio Tot Europe	144.2	146.0	+1.80	+1.00	0.10				
Portfolio US	74.7	77.8	+3.10	+2.00	0.30				
Commodities	68.4	69.5	+1.10	+0.10	0.00				
Do Acq	10.9	10.24	+0.66	+0.22	0.22				
Do Div	10.9	10.24	+0.66	+0.22	0.22				
Portfolio Tot	33.3	33.4	+0.10	+0.10	0.00				
Current									
ST. AUGUSTINE, FL, RAMPART RD 31.5									
(Nonres) GRD-7500									
Amgen Income	67.5	71.8	+4.30	+6.00	0.00				
Do Acq	14.2	12.20	+2.00	+1.40	0.00				
Do Div	14.2	12.20	+2.00	+1.40	0.00				
Portfolio Tot	118.3	124.0	+5.70	+4.10	0.00				
Portfolio US	74.7	77.8	+3.10	+2.00	0.30				
Portfolio Int'l	43.6	46.2	+2.60	+2.10	0.00				
Portfolio Tot Europe	144.2	146.0	+1.80	+1.00	0.10				
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Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

Olivetti and the IBM dilemma

THE WEEK

By Matthew May

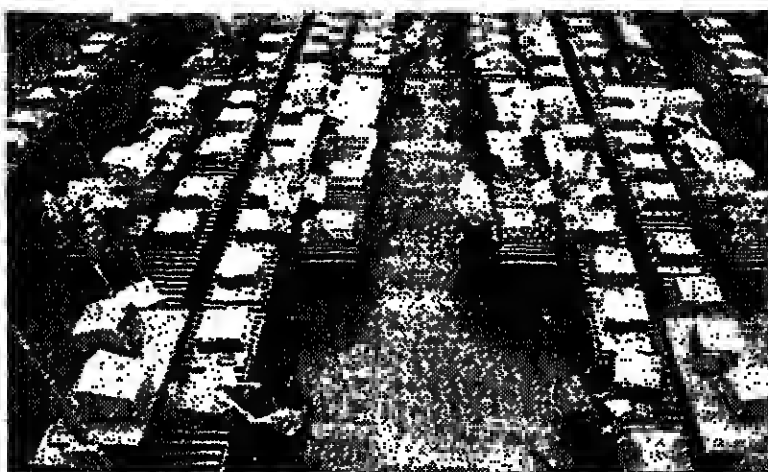
Italy is now high on the list of affluent European countries; at least it is if you believe the reports and surveys that suggest its standard of living has already overtaken Britain and will soon do the same in France.

The Italian office equipment firm Olivetti can perhaps be seen as prime example of this renaissance of fortune. In the American dominated world of computers it was only a few years ago that the idea of buying an Italian computer was seen as a joke by the rest of Europe, on a par with purchasing a car made in Eastern Europe.

Olivetti has surprised the computer industry by succeeding with personal computers — production last year was more than half a million units — not only in its own country but elsewhere in Europe and through a tie up with AT&T across the Atlantic.

Other European manufacturers have by and large struggled with selling computers outside their own countries. Customers, it seems, will buy from America or their own national manufacturers but rarely elsewhere in Europe.

Despite these achievements Olivetti



The busy Olivetti Personal Computer production line at Ivrea, Italy

looks like having its toughest year for some time during 1987 — profit is expected to decline for the first time since 1978. According to Olivetti chairman Carlo de Benedetti, a fall in sales to AT & T, along with the costs associated to acquiring Triumph Adler and changing the PC line were all "negative factors".

The firm will use the start of the PC User Show at Olympia tomorrow to launch its attempt to keep up with IBM in personal computers. There will be three new machines — the

bottom of the range M240 to replace the M24, the M280, a more powerful and expandable version of the M28, and the M380 using the 386 chip along with a new operating system, plus Topjob, that promises to handle multi tasking and larger computer memories.

But being IBM compatible can mean two things since IBM's announcement to April of a new range of PS/2 series computers (see below). Should competitors try to be compatible with the old or the new?

Like many others in the PC industry, Olivetti is in turmoil trying to guess whether IBM can make its new machines stick as the IBM standard.

At Olivetti's headquarters in the Italian town of Ivrea last week officials were keen to stress that they could handle both possibilities.

If the worst happens and customers move to the new IBMs, Olivetti suggests an agreement it has with the US firm Microsoft — which is developing the new IBM operating system due out next year. — will give it a lead.

And, it says, having examined the micro channel bus of the new IBMs — designed to make cloning more difficult — they see no technical or legal problems in copying it.

At the same time Olivetti still holds out the hope that all this won't be necessary and that customers will stick with the current standard.

At least there is some breathing space — IBM's new PCs will not be fully available until next year. But like others in the business Olivetti's problem is, as one executive admitted, that too many customers still like to see the letters IBM on their machines for reasons other than technical merit.

The easiest solution, suggested wryly at Ivrea last week, is that Olivetti should quickly change its name to Italian Business Machines.

Big Blue lifts itself out of the gloom

From David Sanger in New York

Seeking to dispel reports that its new personal computer line had a slow start, IBM said last week that it had shipped more than a quarter of a million units of the PS-2 line.

In its first detailed progress report on PS-2 since it was introduced at the beginning of April, IBM executives said the company's personal computer division would post record earnings for the second quarter and the year.

Speaking to a group of industry analysts in New York, IBM officials said that within 60 days they would cease making all models of the older XT and would soon determine how many PC-ATs to produce before the line is discontinued.

The statement came amid reports that IBM's large customers have yet to embrace the new system, which is only partially compatible with the first generation of IBM PCs.

IBM said it is now manufacturing 2,000 units of the low-end PS-2 Model 30 every day; 1,000 units a day of a more sophisticated version, the Model 50, and 800 units a day of the Model 60.

The announcement helped boost IBM shares to a record high of \$168 on Wall Street last week. Although its earnings have fallen for eight consecutive quarters, investors clearly believe the worst is over.

This rosier view differs markedly with the gloom projected at the start of the year when shares were just under \$116.

At that time, analysts were dismayed by IBM's listless performance over the previous two years and some had expected the shares to drift even lower.

While exact production figures were not revealed, analysts extrapolating from IBM's figures estimated that the company would produce about 1.3 million PCs of all

kinds this year. That is only a slight improvement in unit sales from last year, but the PS-2 models are far more expensive for customers and significantly more profitable than their predecessors.

At the same time, some analysts seemed surprised that IBM was abandoning production of its older generation, which IBM competitors like Compaq say remains an "industry standard."

IBM's other major concern is to try and persuade customers that it is dealing with the problems of compatibility by linking up its products.

Earlier this month the computer giant took a further step to connect disparate computers by introducing a host of communications software products that it said would make it a much fiercer competitor in telecommunications.

IBM executives characterized the move as "the largest communications software announcement" in the

company's history, involving half a million lines of new programming code.

But analysts were largely unimpressed, saying that the new products solved some of the more annoying problems in connecting mid-sized IBM computers, but were all predictable.

"Despite what IBM said, there is nothing earth shaking here," said Robert Takser, the chief computer analyst at Yankee Group, a Boston consulting firm. "If you are a large IBM user like Ford, this helps a bit. But whether this is going to work against Digital, that's an open question," he said, referring to the Digital Equipment Corp. VAX computer cluster and other networking products — areas where IBM has been losing customers.

The company also introduced its first products for maintaining high-speed bandwidth networks, which transport data at 1.5 megabits per second, usually over dedicated telephone lines.

EVENTS

■ PC User Show, today until Thursday, Olympia, London (01-608 1161)

■ Amstrad Computer Show, July 10-12, Alexandra Palace, London (061-456 8835)

■ Personal Computer World Show, 23-27 September, Olympia, London (01-486 1951)

■ Dexpo Europe 88, 1-3 March, Olympia, London (0303 64753)

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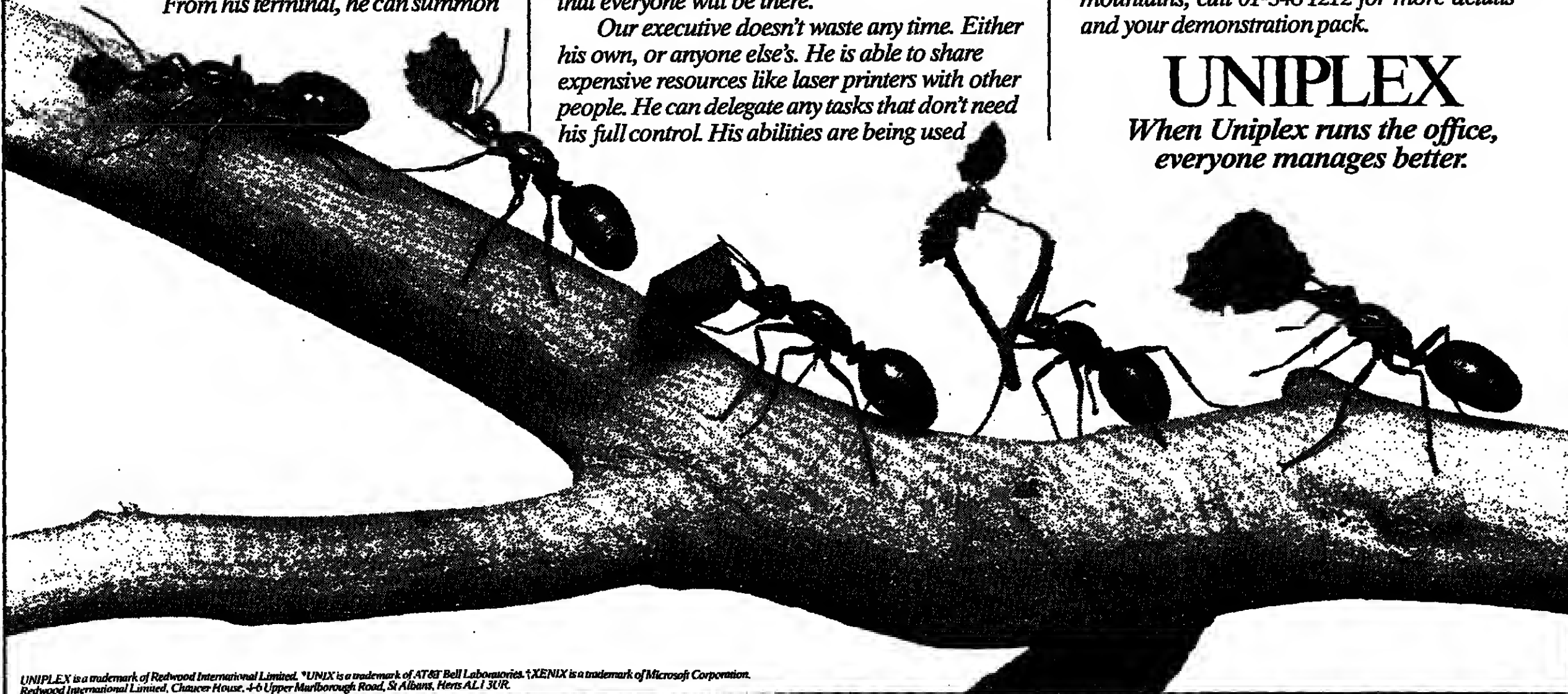
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The big news is small

The annual PC User Show opens in London today in the most-competitive and fast-changing market atmosphere the personal computer has ever known.

Several new machines are being released every week, while the industry keenly watches customer reaction to the latest IBM Personal System machines and so-called niche areas such as desktop publishing and laptop computing.

Much of this market creativity has been stimulated because the IBM personal computer has now generally been accepted as the basis for future PC designs.

While this was a constraint in the early days of the PC clones, developers have become so adept at producing the elements of PC compatibility in smaller and smaller packages that they have again been able to start looking at other ways to make computers.

PC SHOW

By Geoff Wheelwright

One way is to make them portable. Companies such as Toshiba, Sharp, Walters and Computer Frontiers all released new portable computers just before the show and are expected to be testing this week for what they hope is a growing demand.

But the major British portable computer launch of earlier this year, Sir Clive Sinclair's Z88, will not be at the show. After many production delays, Sir Clive says the first computers are starting to be shipped to those who expected delivery in April and he hopes to fill all outstanding orders by the end of next month.

Aside from portable computers, the other major type of machine being developed around the IBM PC base is the super-micro, usually

using the Intel 80386 computer processor. Several such machines are expected to be on show in the wake of IBM's April announcement of its Personal System/2 Model 80 computer using this processor.

The machines are not likely to include many of the other features of the new IBM machine, such as IBM's Micro Channel Architecture.

The biggest British headline grabber in the IBM-compatible field, however, is Amstrad, which still claims to be at or near the top of the low-cost PC clone selling heap with its PC1512 machine.

The company takes its first step away from that machine this week with the first British showing of the slightly more powerful PC1640, a low-cost clone which answers in a direct way many of the criticisms levelled at the original machine.

Britain faces a challenge — perhaps one of the most difficult, yet exciting challenges since computing began — and it needs people.

It ranges through hardware and software, physics, electronics, communications, and more. Its outcome may well play a vital role in establishing the UK's future position in world markets.

The work is that of research and development — partly in universities, but also with computer manufacturers, private and commercial research laboratories, as well as government establishments and software companies.

No longer solely dominated by the computer manufacturers, computing research and its associated activities is growing, particularly in the commercial areas. And it comes in all shapes and sizes, from extensions of existing software principles to the futuristic areas of fifth and sixth generation computing.

"We are in an exciting phase," says Dr Allan Fox, managing director of the

Challenge that will need lots of people

JOBSCENE

By Eddie Conliffe

Cranfield IT Institute (CITI) which was set up last year to try to make technology more accessible to industry and commerce through education, training, consultancy and research.

Demand for research and development staff is one of the main reasons for the establishment of CITI. Recently there has been a call for more graduate engineers to work in computing R & D and all the signs are that the demand will increase, providing solid future opportunities.

R & D is a prime route to further jobs in consultancy, technical directorship, and, especially in some software houses, even managing directorship.

Dr Fox said: "There are now new types of machine architectures involving parallel processing, image processing, and optical computing." Then there is the development of integrated programme support environments (IPSEs), expert systems and artificial intelligence. The range of applications is also "huge".

He added: "While there is a demand for fundamental research in the universities, the major laboratories of electronics companies such as GEC, Plessey and Thorn-EMI, as well as British Telecom and government laboratories such as the National Physical Laboratory, are all looking for suitable staff."

"Additionally there is an increasing R & D element in software houses, such as Logica."

Typical of the research.



Dr Fox: exciting phase

establishments that are expanding is the Sowerby Research Centre of British Aerospace in Bristol, which provides long-dated and speculative research for BAC as a whole.

Bob Chisholm, head of the Sowerby Centre, said: "British Aerospace is probably now the largest supplier of defence computers."

"We are also researching optical computing in architectures and are producing neural networks to simulate which replicate some aspects of the human brain."

Part of the reason for the increasing demand for R & D people, explains Mr Chisholm, is that, conventional computing apart, many future new applications will have a computing requirement.

This is fuelled by the convergence of many scientific and technological disciplines ranging from lasers and optics to communications and artificial intelligence. All of these areas are part of the computing future.

Mostly, the people required

are those with PhDs, but they are in short supply. Thus people already working in industry and with an interest in R & D are being taken from their existing jobs and being encouraged to attend the new Cranfield IT Institute.

Specifically they would already possess a good honours degree — preferably a first — although some are being taken from non-graduate routes, with qualifications equivalent to the old Higher National Certificate.

They will either take a total three-year technology PhD or work on a sandwich course basis from their existing companies under a programme agreed between CITI and the employer.

Mr Chisholm commented: "If management ability outshines pure research capability, we will steer people in the right direction. In management, scientists can be valuable assets."

According to the Institute of Physics scales, scientists around the age of 30 should be earning £15,000 to £16,000 a year. But at that stage they can either stay in research or switch to job groups.

These include consultancy, laboratory management, production management or specialisation in technical sales. Salaries increase on a par with, for example, those of technical directors or highly specialized researchers, earning up to £35,000 a year or more.

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HORIZONS

A guide to
career opportunities

For a draught of vintage

Tasting and writing about wine are for the fortunate few. Most trainee vintners gain experience in more mundane, but no less valuable work, says Joan Llewellyn-Owens

The wine trade retains its old, rather up-market image in many people's eyes, but it is now a very modern, competitive industry, the bulk of which is concerned with buying, selling and distribution. It is just as obsessed with making a profit as any other business, and as profit margins are slender, it has to be efficient.

Jane MacQuinn, wine correspondent of *The Times* and wine editor of *Good Housekeeping*, says that of course one experiences magic moments, sitting on a vine-covered hillside, looking towards the sunset and drinking a fabulous wine. But vineyards are not always visited in the spring and the summer. One may just as commonly be tasting young tannic wines at 8am in a freezing cellar in February. She probably averages 100 wines a day, at the end of which taste buds feel warped.

Tasting wine is what most people think of as the essence of the wine trade, but only a handful of experienced people actually buy wines or have the opportunity to write about them. Most of the trade is controlled by the big breweries. As a result, buying is more centralized, with fewer staff needed.

Most opportunities are in activities which are common to any other type of business — marketing and sales, stock control, distribution, finance and accounts, and computer technology. To ensure the quality of incoming supplies, chemists and quality control technicians are employed, and bottling plants need qualified staff, too.

One of the problems when writing about the British wine trade is that it has no clearly defined structure. There are no rigid barriers between shippers, wholesalers and retailers.

People move from one sector to another, too, and careers in wine may diversify. Patrick Grubb, for instance, who was one of the youngest Masters of Wine, originally worked as a "general dogbody" for Sichel in Bordeaux. After 18 months there, he got a job with Hedges and Butler in London, as cellar manager and assistant buyer. Later he spent 11½ years at Southby's, auctioneering wines. Since then he has established his own company, which undertakes consultancy and broking. He is also managing director of Fine Vintage Wines.

The sales of table wines in Britain have been expanding at the rate of 10 per cent a year, and Sainsbury's is the biggest retailer, supplying about 15 per cent of wine taken home each week, more than a million bottles.

Sainsbury's likes to train its own wine experts and this is certainly true of Allan Cheesman, director of wine buying.

Joining as a general management trainee, he later became a trainee buyer and has since obtained the Certificate and Diploma of the Wine and Spirit Education Trust. Twelve people are involved in buying wine, and there is some specialization in wines by country.

Buying involves visits to the major wine growing areas of the world, negotiating either with growers or with importers and blenders, ensuring quality control and supply continuity. Buyers are also responsible for cost and profit control.

Supermarkets have been capturing a great deal of business from more traditional outlets. Determined to compete, Whitbread and Allied Lyons last year merged their table wine businesses, to create European Cellars. They have pooled the resources of several famous names, including Grants of St. James's.



The Beaujolais Nouveau which we crave every October, and which men will fly, parachute and swim for, is a wine merchant's market leader

Stowells of Chelsea, Langenbach, and Calvet, the Bordeaux negotiator.

European Cellars is involved in viticulture in wine-making, maturing, packaging and selling, so employs oenologists, cellar masters, winemakers, technicians, Masters of Wine, marketers, administrators and sales personnel. For its wine it has a number of outlets, including Victoria wine shops, Threshers off-licences, pubs, hotels, restaurants, etc., all of which offer varied job opportunities.

Grants of St. James's is the largest national wholesaler of wines and spirits, and employs about 1300. It provides one or two graduate management trainee positions each year, but most vacancies are at a junior clerical level, in departments such as bonding, shipping, transport or distribution. Opportunities occur to progress and Grants has its own School of Wine.

Supermarkets and breweries may handle their own shipping, but there are still flourishing independent firms of wine shippers and wholesalers, such as Deinhard, London. Employing 50 staff,

Deinhard represents a number of wine growing estates in Germany, France, Alsace and Spain, and sells mainly to the British trade. David Pinchard, managing director, says: "Everyone, from the chairman downwards, sells and represents the exclusive wines and spirits in our portfolio. We are primarily looking for sales people with a high standard of product knowledge."

Occasionally they train their own sales people, who may begin in stock control or shipping, study for the Wine and Spirit Education Trust examinations and possibly aim to become Masters of Wine.

Though many small wine merchants have founded because of competition from breweries, some independent firms go from strength to strength. Lay and Wheeler of Colchester have two retail outlets and a cash-and-carry warehouse for "the trade". The wine-buying team consists of three directors. The other 100 employees are spread between sales, administration, warehousing and transport.

Both Lay and Wheeler and Berry Brothers and Rudd of London encourage staff to take the Wine and Spirit Education Trust exams. At Berry Brothers and Rudd buying and tasting is done by a panel of at least five, including the managing director.

But what are the opportunities for those who want to grow grapes or make wine? There is an expanding taste for the products of British vineyards both at home and abroad. The English Vineyards Association believes there are more than 340 vineyards in this country, but in 1985 only 134 of these were making their own wine.

Some vineyards are very small family concerns, and vines are sometimes an alternative crop on a larger farm. Even the bigger vineyards do not provide many jobs. David Carr Taylor produces over 250,000 bottles a year near Hastings and even sells wine to Bordeaux. With 21 acres under cultivation, he runs the vineyard with two employees in the office and two in the vineyard, as well as casual labour for pruning and harvesting, and to man the shop.

Wines from Gay Biddlecombe, of St George's English Wines at Heathfield, East Sussex, are drunk in the House of Commons. She cultivates 20 acres and employs four full-time and several part-time staff, plus seasonal staff.

Up to now, there has been no institute in England to learn viticulture and viniculture. It is hoped, however, that the first formal training scheme for English winemakers will start this Autumn at Brighton College of Technology and Plumpton Agricultural College, with work experience at St George's and other vineyards.

Further information: *The Wine and Spirit Education Trust*, Five Kings House, Kenner Wharf Lane, Upper Thames Street, London EC4V 3AJ, and the *English Vineyards Association*, 38 West Park, London SE9 4RH

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For further information on the respective posts telephone 01-211 4849. The closing date for receipt of applications is 24 July 1987.

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MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
CHILDREN & ADULTS
SECRETARY - GENERAL

The Royal Society is seeking a successor to Sir Brian Rix CBE, who is shortly to retire. This demanding post requires a person able to exert strong leadership and with administrative and management skills, together with a real understanding of mental handicap.

Salary (including pension scheme) will be commensurate with the responsibilities of the office. Please forward a C.V. to:

The Head of Personnel
MENCAP National Centre
123 Golden Lane, London EC1Y 0RT
Closing date - 17th July 1987.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE
For a progressive, national youth movement

W. London c.£18,000

The office of Brigade Secretary is the Chief Executive appointment in The Boys' Brigade — an established and uniformed Christian national voluntary youth movement.

Reporting directly to the Brigade Executive Committee, the successful candidate will be responsible for co-ordinating and planning the development of the Brigade. This will involve formulating and implementing administrative and secretarial policy; ensuring effective financial controls; managing all centrally-funded staff; and enhancing internal and external communications, including public relations.

Leading the 46-strong, UK-wide staff team and liaising at local Company level will be important. The development of relationships with Churches and related

Christian organisations at national level and relevant Government Departments, environmental and sporting organisations will be fundamental. Substantial travel and attendance at conferences can be anticipated.

Probably from a Company Secretarial, legal or accountancy background, the successful candidate will have a strong Christian commitment allied to sound executive, administrative and leadership skills. Knowledge of The Boys' Brigade would be an advantage. Salary will be around the level indicated, depending on experience and qualifications.

Please telephone 01-736 8481 for an informal discussion and further details, quoting reference: T/27, or write to: Mr. G. H. Walker, The Boys' Brigade, Brigade House, Parsons Green, London SW6 4TH.

NURSES
for the U.S.A.

Interview with our hospital

Immediate vacancies at this 240-bed community teaching hospital, located 25 minutes from New York City.

Base Salaries:
\$24,000-\$27,000
(U.S. dollars)

PLUS -
- SHIFT DIFFERENTIAL
- \$2,000 evenings
- \$2,600 nights
- 6 WEEKS PAID HOLIDAYS

C.G.F.N.S. CERTIFICATE REQUIRED
Interviews will be conducted by our nursing administrator and a Dublin-trained nurse presently working at the Mount Vernon Hospital.

on July 6, 7, & 8
from 11AM to 7PM
at the Kensington
Close Hotel
Wrights Lane, London

NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY
Contact Dr. Beverly Terfime

The Mount Vernon Hospital, 12 North Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York 10550, USA. Tel: (914) 664-3000, ext. 3187. An equal opportunity employer.



THE BRITISH LIBRARY

CONSERVATOR

The British Library is seeking a Conservator to carry out a three-year programme, funded by the Radcliffe Trust, repairing and conserving items in its Hirsch Collection of music and music literature. Much of the work will concern highly important early editions of the works of classical composers. The person appointed will require a sensitive approach to the application of standard conservation practices which include dry-cleaning, deacidification, local repairs, and final make-up. The post is not permanent, but will be on a three-year contract graded as a Conservator F. Candidates must be experienced in the conservation of manuscripts and printed material on paper, with a knowledge of bookbinding and of music would be desirable. A recognised qualification such as those issued by Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts would be an additional advantage.

Candidates selected for interview will be invited to see the Hirsch Collection and the working facilities beforehand. Salary £8,407pa inclusive of Inner London Weighting allowance. The salary is normally reviewed with effect from April.

Application forms are obtainable from Personnel (Recruitment) Services, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1, Telephone 323 7157.

Completed application should be returned by 9 July 1987. The British Library is an equal opportunities employer.

ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATOR

The Asthma Research Council requires a capable person to take responsibility for the administration of its developing work. The successful applicant will have had good business or organisational experience, be self-motivated with the temperament and ability to cope with increasing development of the Charity. An interesting, worthwhile opportunity in friendly office, small staff and many voluntary workers. Realistic salary. Holiday commitments honoured.

Applications with full C.V. to Hugh Faulkner, Asthma Research Council, 300 Upper Street, London N1 2XX (marked Personal)

THE UNITED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL

is looking for

Area Secretaries

to represent the Society in the Dioceses of London, Ely/Peterborough, Hereford/Worcester, Leicester/Derby

These posts offer an opportunity for service presenting the challenge of world mission to Church and community in order to call out commitment in understanding, action, prayer, personal service and giving.

The successful candidate - Lay or ordained - will have to demonstrate the following: Developed communication skills, including the ability to speak and preach on behalf of the Society in a variety of settings.

- The capacity to explore opportunities for new forms of contact, and to initiate, enable and train others to be effective local "supporters".

- The ability to initiate, plan and carry through programmes of work, with associated administrative and committee skills.

Salary £10,575 per annum (or £8,200 per annum with Society House). Non-contributory pension for lay appointees; sick pay scheme; 4% weekly holiday; Society car; assisted mortgage scheme (or Society house) according to circumstances.

Write to the Secretary for Staffing for further details and application form, marking your letter "U/S/GP". 15 Tufnell Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3QZ.

Nominations also welcome.

Closing date for completed application forms: 22nd July, 1987. An Equal Opportunities Employer.

The Mental Health Foundation, the country's leading grant-making charity in the mental health field, is seeking a Secretary to work in its London office, near Oxford Circus.

A Secretary is required a.s.a.p. to support the programme of existing and new fund-raising drives.

We encourage people to apply who wish to fully involve themselves in our small busy office. Apart from essential audio-typing skills (Shwpm) and an interest in computers, common sense and initiative are also required. We are offering a salary of £8,500-£7,500 (inc. LV's, ST's and 5 weeks holiday).

For further information and application form please contact: Tania Dargatzis at The Mental Health Foundation, 8 Holford Street, London W1N 6DH. Tel: No. 580 6145. Closing date: 10 July. Final interview the week of the 13 July.

01-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

01-481 1066

AVON COUNTY COUNCIL
COMPUTER DEVELOPMENT UNIT
BRISTOLSENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST Ref No: CCE/13012/T2
Salary: £16,374 - £17,538 (including Market Factor)*SYSTEMS ANALYST Ref No: CCE/13017/T2
Salary: £14,862 - £16,011 (including Market Factor)*ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS Ref No: CCE/13008/T2
Salary: £11,504 - £13,260 (including Market Factor)*ASSISTANT ANALYST/PROGRAMMER Ref No: CCE/13011/T2
Salary: £8,808 - £11,271 (including Market Factor)*

* Pay award pending

New posts have been created to enhance the small but expanding central Computer Development Unit in the Chief Executive's Office of Avon County Council.

The successful applicants will play a key role in the formulation, development and implementation of strategic plans and systems for information processing throughout the County.

We are looking for experienced and enthusiastic professionals to lead a diverse and interesting range of innovative projects across a broad spectrum of computing.

Analysts will have a degree or relevant professional qualification and have at least five years' widely based post graduate experience of data processing and information systems, preferably in a large organisation. Analyst/Programmers should have at least three years experience. The Senior Systems Analyst post would ideally be filled by an applicant with experience of Quality Assurance functions.

We currently operate a career grade scheme for Assistant Analyst/Programmers which means the starting grade and salary will depend upon experience and qualifications. Full details can be supplied when you request an application form.

We can offer you:
• exciting career development opportunities.
• the chance to work in a very attractive part of the West Country with access to all the facilities of a major city.
• excellent conditions of service including 28 days holiday and 11 public holidays per year.
• a substantial relocation package in appropriate cases.Previous Applicants need not re-apply
Application by form only available with further details from Director of Personnel Services, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS99 7HE, or telephone Bristol 298565 (Answerphone on this number after office hours).

Please quote appropriate reference number, when asking for forms which must be returned by 6th July 1987.

Avon as an Equal Opportunities
employer considers applicants on their
suitability for the post, regardless of
sex, race, disability or sexual
orientation.Avon
COUNTY COUNCILThe Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome Italy seeks an

EXPERIENCED LIBRARIAN

for the post of Chief, Reference and Documentary Section in the David Lubin Memorial Library. The Library has a collection of one million items and serves the Organization which operates projects worldwide. The incumbent supervises a large staff involved in information retrieval, document delivery, microfiche production, Selective Dissemination Information profile service, and training of library assistance. The position involves some travel and requires fluency in English and French or Spanish.

Qualifications: University and professional library degree, seven years of progressive and relevant experience in a large or scientific library and proven supervisory ability.

Benefits: Relocation grant, cost of living adjustment, education grant and other benefits of International Civil Service.

Please send detailed curriculum vitae by 20 July 1987 quoting VA 351-GIL to: Personnel Officer GID/FAO - Via delle Terme di Caracalla - 00100 Rome, Italy

WALTHAM FOREST
MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEEChief Administrative Officer -
Salary £15,321 to £18,021 inclusive

A vacancy exists for the above post which is a key position in the Court's management team.

The successful applicant will, amongst other things, be responsible for the day to day management and administration of a typically busy Outer London Court. In addition, the appointee should be competent to deal with personnel matters and be able to prepare draft budgets and thereafter, manage the Court's expenditure. A Boroughs 1900 Computer has been in successful operation for a number of years and the postholder effectively operates as a Systems Manager in this regard. Furthermore, the appointee can expect to be very much involved in servicing the Committee and dealing with the administrative matters which result from meetings etc.

Ideally, the postholder should possess a management qualification and previous experience of a Magistrates' Court, whilst not being essential, is, nonetheless, desirable.

The starting salary will be fixed according to age, qualifications and experience but it is unlikely that a person with previous experience in a Magistrates' Court would only be offered the minimum salary on the above scale.

A job description and application form, which should be returned under confidential cover to me by the 7th July are available from my secretary Mrs Pearson, at the address shown below.

J. Robinson,
Clerk of the Committee.The Court House,
1, Farman Avenue,
Walthamstow,
London E17 4NX.KHT COMPUTER
OFFICERSalary £8,706-£11,559
(inclusive of London Weighting)

Dependent upon qualifications and experience.

We provide 2,000 homes in West and Central London with an ongoing development programme and apply the Mayfair computer system to their management.

We require someone to manage existing computer systems and to plan and implement new ones.

Maintaining existing programmes is a central task. Good communication, numeracy and administration skills are essential with an ability to liaise closely with, and train all users in the introduction of new programmes. Previous computer experience or qualifications essential and a background in housing would be an advantage.

Application forms (to be returned by 10th July) and further information from:
Elsie Wright,
Kensington Housing Trust,
354 Portobello Road, London W10 5XZ.
Tel. No: 01-860 5544.ADMINISTRATIVE VACANCIES
Central Electricity Generating BoardThe Central Electricity Generating Board is responsible for the generation and transmission of electricity throughout England and Wales.
We intend to make the following administrative appointments in the Secretary's Department located at our London Headquarters:Senior Executive Officer
Overseas Service Branch

£16,906 - £20,526 pa inc

The Branch is responsible for providing advice on international issues to the Board's senior officers and for co-ordinating the representation of CEBG policies and interests in the international environment. These duties involve the administration of CEBG participation in international organisations, the co-ordination of contacts with overseas utilities, and the securing and dissemination of information within the CEBG on developments overseas.

Applicants should be able to demonstrate an awareness of international issues in the energy field and should have several years work experience in the administration of international affairs. A working knowledge of at least one other major foreign language is desirable. Reference 249/87/LWT.

Executive Officer Parliamentary Section

£13,855 - £17,452 pa inc

The Section is the focal point for co-ordinating responses to Parliamentary Questions and correspondence with MPs and major opinion formers, and for day-to-day contact with Government Departments on a wide range of policy issues. There is an important role in helping to prepare written submissions to select Committees and in briefing Board Members and Senior Officers who are to give oral evidence to such committees. Reference 252/87/LWT.

Administrative Assistants

£11,135 - £13,503 pa inc

There are also vacancies in both the above areas for applicants who have had one or two years experience in related work, after obtaining a degree. Reference 250/87/LWT.

Much of the work of the Secretary's Department involves drafting material with a policy content. Applicants should be graduates and be able to demonstrate an awareness of relevant issues and be able to express themselves well both orally and in writing. They should be capable of working under pressure, and for the more senior posts should be able, as members of a team, to direct and motivate other professional staff.

Applications giving full career details to include age, qualifications, experience, present position and salary, should be forwarded to the Group Personnel Officer, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU before July 19 1987. Applicants wishing to be considered for more than one post should submit separate applications quoting the appropriate reference number.

The CEBG is an equal opportunity employer.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD, HEADQUARTERS

SENIOR
RESEARCH
PLANNER

£12,000 per annum

Market research and physical planning, together, are an unusual mix in one job - but that's just the opportunity we are offering to someone that's keen to develop their current expertise.

As part of our Development Planning and Research team you would lead and manage individual qualitative and quantitative research projects, from research design, initial briefing, of consultants through to analysis and presentation of findings. You would also have the opportunity to undertake policy work relating to land use and physical development as well as preparing benefits for the development of large parts of the city.

Could you rise to our challenge?
You should have 2-3 years of varied post graduate experience in survey research ideally gained in a large research unit or consultancy, and a working knowledge of basic computing techniques. Experience and/or training in physical planning is also necessary.

A job sharing arrangement may be considered where appropriate.

For further information ring John Hilton, (0908) 652692, extension 2144.

Our company benefits are excellent and include a generous relocation package.

Write, quoting reference G/105 and enclosing a detailed C.V., to Personnel Manager, Saxon Court, 502 Awebury Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 3HS by no later than 17 July 1987.

MILTON KEYNES
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

Principal Economic
Development OfficerSALARY: P.O. 43-46 £16,368-£17,574
REF 132.87

Blackburn Borough Council has established itself in the forefront of economic development initiative with a wide ranging and innovative approach as befits a forward looking authority.

Blackburn Borough Council has established itself in the forefront of economic development initiative with a wide ranging and innovative approach as befits a forward looking authority. The Council established an Economic Development and Employment Unit in 1986, which is responsible for the development of an economic strategy for the Borough; the implementation of that strategy, including commercial and industrial land and property development, financial systems, marketing and promotion, training and any measures which encourage the retention and expansion of employment opportunities in the Borough.

The Borough is a Programme Authority, currently having 17 industrial improvement areas and two commercial improvement areas, and operates a '1 stop shop' for providing information, advice and assistance to the business sector.

Applications are invited for the important and challenging post of leading the Council's Economic Development Unit. The successful applicant will be responsible for a team of seven staff reporting directly to the Assistant Chief Executive (Economic Development and Employment).

Applicants should be professionally qualified in a relevant discipline and have experience in the field of implementing economic development initiatives, be highly motivated, flexible, innovative and enterprising in their approach. The postholder will be required to attend committee meetings and project team meetings, and will have contact with the elected members of the Council.

Closing date: 10th July 1987.

Blackburn offers excellent working conditions and a generous relocation package of up to £2,200, and a casual car user allowance.

If you would like our information package and further details, ring Blackburn (0254) 55221 for a 24 hour answerphone or write to the Personnel Section, Floor E, Town Hall, Blackburn, BB1 7DT.

To discuss the details informally, ring Blackburn 55201 Ext 438.

Borough of
BlackburnISLE OF WIGHT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE
COURT CLERK

(CC/PAD 1-8 £8,664 - £11,292)

Applications are invited from Barristers, Solicitors and other persons qualified under the Justices' Clerks (Qualifications of assistants) Rules 1979.

Excellent opportunity to gain or increase experience in a busy office, with varied duties, leading to a career in Magisterial Service.

Salary scale to be fixed in accordance with qualifications and experience. Help with removal expenses considered. Further details available from (0983) 524244.

Applications, with names and addresses of two referees, to reach me by July 13th.

Goldhill, Newport, Isle of Wight H.M. Ireland
Clerk to the CommitteeOxfordshire
County Council

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

RECREATION AND
ARTS OFFICER
PRINCIPAL RANGE 3 -
£15,162 to £16,368

The Council has brought together under one Committee and into a new department its responsibilities for the promotion and provision of library services; museums; archives; the arts; recreation in the countryside; and sport (except where these are provided by education establishments).

Are you the right person to manage and develop the County's arts and recreation functions within the new department? You will need to have sufficient, broad-based experience to demonstrate your ability to gain the support of staff from varied backgrounds in new initiatives. One immediate task will be to draw up a corporate County plan for the arts. You should already have achieved sufficient seniority to show that you will be able to lead on such tasks and to work constructively with external organisations such as Southern Arts and the District Councils in Oxfordshire.

Assistance will be given with removal expenses where appropriate. Application forms and job description are available from the Chief Executive, County Hall, Oxford, OX1 1ND (telephone Oxford 815352 returnable by 10th July 1987).

Nursery places for children aged 6 months to 5 years may be available at a day nursery in Oxford run by the St Thomas Day Nursery Association.

DIRECTORATE OF ADMINISTRATION

Solicitor -
(Major Development)Salary up to £17,898 plus lease car/
car loan/relocation expenses

Looking to gain further experience and career advancement? If your skills and interest centre around property and re-development issues this post may be for you. Bexley is looking for a skilled and enthusiastic lawyer to participate in the further development of the town centre at Bexleyheath, together with projects at other locations in the Borough.

Knowledge of the relevant law is assumed and applicants must also be able to communicate, prepare complex agreements and to work effectively with others.

If you are interested, either speak with the Assistant Chief Solicitor, Alan Short on 01-303 7777 Ext. 2115, or for an application form and further details write or telephone the Chief Solicitor, Room 320, Civic Offices, Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent DA6 7LB.

Tel: 01-303 7777 Ext. 2051.

Closing date: 13 July 1987.

Bexley London
Borough

Business Manager

The Polytechnic of Central London (PCL) wishes to appoint a Business Manager for the purpose of generating significant additional revenue from its existing assets and activities.

PCL occupies major sites in Central London, with lecture theatres, catering facilities and halls of residence and some under-used spaces with development potential. PCL also owns a Sports Complex next to the river at Chiswick. Some of these facilities are under-used during the vacations while others have the capacity for further year-long development.

The Business Manager appointment would initially be on a contract for two years, renewable; remuneration would comprise a salary of up to £20,000 pa plus a share in the profits accruing to the Polytechnic generated from his/her activities.

Letters of application should be sent to the Personnel Department, PCL, 309 Regent Street, London W1R 8AL, where further details are available.

Closing Date: 16 July 1987.

PCL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

The Polytechnic of Central London

Administrative
Officer

(Committee Services)

Chief Executive and
Town Clerk's Department
£12,489 - £13,215 per annum
inclusive

We are seeking a hardworking, committed and enthusiastic person to complete our team of Administrative Officers responsible for servicing meetings of the Council and its Committees.

Duties include attendance at meetings, preparation of agendas, reports and minutes and related administrative work.

You should be able to exercise a high degree of personal initiative, have good communication skills, demonstrate a positive and innovative approach to the work and have previous experience of committee administration.

You will need the ability to work well under pressure and within strict timeframes. A degree and/or a relevant administrative qualification is desirable, but applications from suitably experienced persons will be considered.

We offer:
★ A generous relocation scheme, in approved cases, including:
★ Mortgage subsidy
★ Equity Sharing Scheme for Housing Purchase
★ 100% reimbursement of legal fees, removal expenses etc.
★ Flexible system
★ Council Car Allowance
★ Car Loan facilities
★ Additional payment for attendance at evening meetings

For further details please telephone Mr. B. James, Assistant Town Clerk, on Reigate 242477 extension 30.

For an application form and job specification, please telephone Reigate 222580 (24 hour answering service) quoting reference 1225.

Application should be returned by 10th July 1987.

Conveyancing will be disqualify.

Borough of
Reigate & BansteadLancashire
County CouncilAn Equal Opportunities Employer welcoming
applications from all sections of the community.

SENIOR SOLICITOR

Salary: Grade PO 38-41
£14,301 - £15,567 per annum

Here is a prime opportunity for a solicitor to develop a career with one of the largest local authorities in the United Kingdom.

As an important part of a team of Solicitors within the Chief Executive/Clerk's Department, the successful applicant will be mainly responsible, for legal work arising out of the County Council's Planning, Industrial Development and Tourism Committee, and possibly from the County Council's economic development company. Duties will include attendance at public inquiries and clerking of Committees. Previous local government experience is not essential.

The post carries a Casual Car User allowance and assistance with relocation expenses will be paid in appropriate cases.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from: Chief Executive/Clerk's Department, PO Box No 78, County Hall, Preston, PR1 8XJ, quoting Ref No 41/87/86.

Closing date: 17th July, 1987.

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

Michael Page Partnership

Company/Commercial c£20,000 + Benefits
A major oil company based in the West End currently seeks to appoint a young solicitor with at least one year's company/commercial experience.
Working within a small team you will be given responsibility at an early stage for the handling of all legal matters including contract documentation, negotiation and drafting of agreements, company acquisitions and a variety of other general company work.

For further information please telephone Simon Anderson or Steven Grubb (both of whom are qualified lawyers) on 01-831 2000 (01-241 3525 evenings/weekends) or write to them at The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. Strictest confidentiality assured.



Michael Page Partnership

International Recruitment Consultants

London Bristol Windsor St Albans Leatherhead Birmingham Nottingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow & Worldwide

A member of Addison Consultancy Group PLC

Intellectual Property £ City Rates
The continued expansion of the Intellectual Property and High Technology department of this major City firm has given rise to a number of exciting opportunities.

Applications are invited from solicitors or barristers, with up to four years' experience. A friendly environment and challenging work are offered as well as an attractive salary.

OUT OF LONDON

The M5 group of Independent Solicitors' Practices

Lawyers interested in a career move from London are invited to come and discuss prospects within the M5 group at an informal reception today. This will be at the London Press Centre, New Street Square, EC4, (nearest Tube, Chancery Lane) between 12.30 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. Many of the partners and staff present were formerly with City practices. Please come along to see if your future might be with a leading provincial firm.

If you are unable to meet us today, please write to the Recruitment Partner at the firm you would like to contact giving personal details. Your letter will be treated in confidence.

M5

London Press Centre
New Street Square
EC4
Today

M5

12.30 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.

Bond Pearce
1 The Crescent
Plymouth
PL1 3AE
and Exeter

Wragge & Co.
Bank House
8 Cherry Street
Birmingham
B2 5JY

Booth & Co.
Sovereign House
South Parade
Leeds
LS1 1HQ

Mills & Reeve Francis
3-7 Redwell Street
Norwich
NR2 4TJ
and Cambridge

Burges Salmon
Narrow Quay House
Prince Street
Bristol
BS1 4AH

GOOD PROPERTY OPPORTUNITY

Junior Solicitor

At Farrer & Co. we have the ideal opportunity for a young qualified solicitor

Our busy property department handles all types of work and we will provide the chance for you to broaden your experience by dealing with property work for major landed estates. This is a particularly good area of work for this purpose as it requires good drafting and knowledge of all aspects of property law.

Successful applicants are likely to have a good academic record to date, be able to cope with a heavy workload and liaise with clients at all levels. Salaries are paid in accordance with age and experience.

For an application form, contact Jackie Hammond, Personnel Manager on 01-242 2022 or write to her with full personal and career details.

FARRER & CO

66 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS LONDON WC2A 3LH

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND & WALES

LAWYER NEEDED FOR PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT DEPARTMENT

A solicitor or barrister is needed to join a growing team of chartered accountants and lawyers in the Professional Conduct Department of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

The ideal candidate will be aged 35 - 50 with experience of the financial services sector. Alternatively, a local authority or trade or professional body background would be helpful. He or she should be able to grasp readily the essentials of a problem and to see practical solutions to the resolution of conflict. A clear, forthright literary style will be an advantage.

The post, which is based at Milton Keynes, attracts a salary of around £20,000 with contributory pension arrangements. Assistance is available towards removal expenses.

Please write, enclosing a C.V. to:



Brian Weston
Personnel Manager
Chartered Accounts Hall,
Moorgate Place, London,
EC2P 2BJ
(Telephone: 01-628 7060)

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Barnet Health Authority

GENERAL HOSPITALS UNIT

Unit General Manager

£29,533 + performance related pay (under review)

The successful applicant will have the challenging task of securing the quality and efficiency of the services provided in this Unit. Candidates will need to demonstrate leadership skills, an ability to manage change and achieve objectives together with a proven record of successful management.

The Unit is large, comprising two District General Hospitals and 6 peripheral hospitals. It has a revenue budget of £41 m and employs some 3,200 staff. The appointment will be for a fixed term of three years and thereafter renewable annually by mutual agreement.

Nigel Weaver, District General Manager, will be pleased to discuss the post informally. Tel 01-200 1555 ext 247.

Further details and application form available from: David Folkes, District Personnel Officer, District Offices, Colindale Hospital, Colindale Avenue, London, NW9 5HQ. Tel 01-200 1555 ext 238.

CLOSING DATE: 9th JULY 1987.

CITY OF BRISTOL CLAIMS AND LITIGATION OFFICER

Reference CC 239/TM

Salary range at present

£33,951-£12,287

(pay increase pending)

A Legal Executive with a thorough grounding in general High Court and County Court litigation is required.

Whilst the post holder will be expected to be familiar with and deal with all aspects of litigation, the emphasis will be on land and tenancy matters.

A suitably experienced applicant can expect a commensurate salary of not less than £10,000 p.a.

For an informal discussion regarding the post, contact Keith Reeves, Assistant City Clerk on Bristol (0202) 262021 ext 682.

Applications from people interested in a job-share arrangement, with or without a partner, are welcome.

For further details and an application form please telephone Bristol (0202) 262023 or write to the Recruitment and Equal Opportunities Manager, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TA quoting reference CC 239/TM.

Applications returnable by 9th July 1987.

BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER



ASSISTANT CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR

£12,156-£13,506 p.a.

Applications are invited from qualified or part-qualified accountants or accounting technicians with post-qualification audit experience for this post which ranks second in the Internal Audit Section.

The person appointed will be capable of making a positive contribution to the development and management of the section.

A salary will be determined within the above range in accordance with the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate. Only qualified accountants will be considered for entry into the PO range £12,515-£13,506 p.a.

As well as the salary we offer:-

- facilities for studying if part qualified

- good experience for career minded people

- flexible working hours

- a relocation package in appropriate cases

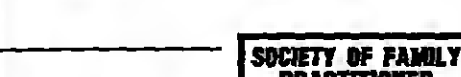
- housing accommodation if required.

East Staffordshire is an area of reasonably priced houses, with easy access to several cities and towns of picturesque countryside. For further information about the post please contact John Gregory, Chief Internal Auditor, tel: 0283 45454 ext 2412.

Application forms are available from the Chief Personnel and Management Services Department, East Staffordshire District Council, Town Hall, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffs, DE14 2EB, telephone: Burton 45454 ext 2783 to arrive by not later than 19th July 1987.

(Cannvassing will disqualify).

This Council is an equal opportunities employer.



Assistant Director of Legal and Administrative Services

£18,750 - £20,265 plus pending JNC pay award

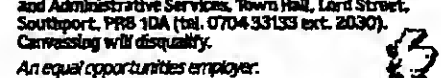
Applications are invited from Solicitors with relevant experience for this key post which ranks third in the Department.

Primary duties will include high grade legal work, staff management, responsibility for at least one of the Council's major Committees and special assignments of an Authority wide nature.

The post is based in Southport which is a splendid place to work offering a convivial environment and wide variety of recreational pursuits. The surrounding area is predominantly rural and the cost of housing is relatively low.

Further details and application forms, returnable by 27 July 1987 are available from the Director of Legal and Administrative Services, Town Hall, Lord Street, Southport, PR8 1DA (tel. 0704 33133 ext. 2030). Cannvassing will disqualify.

An equal opportunities employer.



Retired Executives

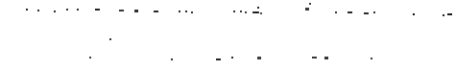
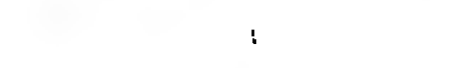
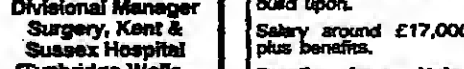
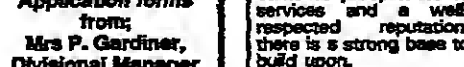
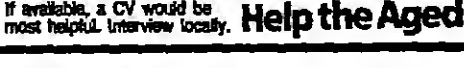
Help the Aged is undertaking a wide variety of ambitious projects to benefit the elderly throughout the UK. We are especially interested at present in involving volunteers to enhance our Community Alarms and Ambulance Campaigns, and also in seeking out other areas on which we can make available the resources of a national charity at a local level.

You will need an outgoing personality, enormous enthusiasm, and organisational ability. We have found that these positions are particularly suited to those with backgrounds in Marketing and Sales, Industry and Commerce, The Professions or Government Service.

The work is voluntary requiring two or three days a week and all expenses will be reimbursed. The real reward is the intrinsic job satisfaction of helping the elderly retain their independence in the security of their own homes.

Please write or telephone for fuller details of how you can help. Claire Potessy, Help the Aged, St. James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE. Tel: 01-253 0283.

If available, a CV would be most helpful. Interview locally.



AN INVITATION

We are a substantial five-partner commercially based practice in one of the fastest growing regions of the country forty miles from London.

We believe we have a reputation for providing an efficient and good quality service to a wide-ranging commercial client base.

We are looking for a commercial conveyancing solicitor with the drive and energy to contribute to the future growth of the firm.

A place where you can build your future by meeting us informally at our offices on Saturday 4th July 1987. Indeed, why not make a day of it and visit this very pleasant part of Berkshire?

If you are interested please forward us that you are coming by telephoning Paul Graham or Bill Annan on 0734-780089.

CLIFTON INGRAM
22 Broad Street
Wokingham
Berkshire. RG11 1BA

PROBATE, TRUSTS AND TAX PLANNING

Solicitor required in busy and expanding 8 partner practice in Worcester to head the Probate Department. A high level of care and understanding is required. Partnership prospects for the right applicant. Salary according to experience up to £20,000.00, but a recently qualified Solicitor would be considered.

Please apply with C.V. to

Mr A. D. Clark
HARRISON CLARK
5 Deansway, Worcester
Telephone : (0905) 612001

Legal Adviser

Our Client, an American Bank with world wide operations, is seeking to recruit a barrister or solicitor qualified in England to join a small legal team at their City of London office.

The successful candidate for this interesting and challenging appointment will have approximately three years experience in giving English commercial advice and will be required to give in-house advice to the Bank's London branch, its merchant bank and insurance subsidiary and other units of the Bank.

Other responsibilities will include drafting and advice in connection with syndicated loans, contracts and standard forms and offer advice relating to new products, strategy concerning problem loans, formulation of credit policies and procedures, guarantees and bonds.

There will be a competitive salary commensurate with experience together with substantial benefits usual in the Banking industry.

Please telephone or write with a full curriculum vitae to Cyril Bickler at The Room Twelve Partnership, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London EC1Y 0HP. 01-583-6847/4929.

Room Twelve

Recruitment of Lawyers

GUILDFORD

GELLHORN & CO Solicitors

Seek ambitious hard working solicitor to undertake conveyancing and general property work in progressive go-ahead firm..

There are excellent partnership prospects for successful applicant

Telephone

(0483) 577091 Ref DG

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481



Commercial/Corporate Lawyer

to £50k + bonus + benefits

A DYNAMIC, PROGRESSIVE ENVIRONMENT DEMANDING SKILLS AND PERSONALITY TO MATCH

Goldman Sachs, a major international investment house, has earned a high reputation in the City for corporate finance, securities and commodities trading and capital markets. The Firm is commencing people, capital and technology to establish a broad-based globally interconnected financial services organisation.

In response to the continuing expansion of the 700 strong London office, candidates are being sought for two newly created positions for Commercial/Corporate Lawyers within the Legal Department. The lawyers will provide advice on a broad range of financial services, coordinating the use of outside counsel where necessary. This demanding function will also involve advising on compliance-related issues and liaising with regulatory authorities.

Successful candidates will possess an assertive, confident nature with a positive approach to problem solving. Good business judgement and the ability to deal with all levels of officers and staff are essential qualities. The importance of this role demands experienced lawyers of proven capabilities. Only lawyers with 3-10 years' post qualified experience gained with a leading City firm and/or investment house will be considered.

Salary in the range of £30-£50k + bonus + usual large company benefits.

For a confidential discussion about these posts speak to Clare Tattersall on 01-405 6852 or write to Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE.

**REUTER
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Capital Markets Documentation

As a leading international investment house and a major force in the Eurobond market, Nomura is translating the growth of bonds and equities trading worldwide into a significant expansion of its capital markets activities.

An executive is needed within a team handling the documentation of Eurobond new issues. We expect to appoint a lawyer with commercial experience.

The salary will reflect the importance of this role to Nomura in its commitment to Euromarket success. This will be supported by a benefits package including a mortgage subsidy scheme.

Candidates should write, in strict confidence, giving full personal and career details, to: Michael T. Brookes, Executive Director, Personnel, Nomura International Limited, Nomura House, 24 Monument Street, London EC3R 8AJ. Tel: 01-283 8811.

NOMURA

Solicitor for the Post Office

£19,612 - £23,460

The Solicitor to the Post Office wishes to recruit a Solicitor to his Civil Litigation Division. The post affords worthwhile career opportunities for an able lawyer. The office is currently located in Central London but will probably be relocated in the Croydon area by early 1988.

The Civil Litigation Division is responsible for the conduct of High Court and County Court litigation, inquiries, industrial tribunals, liquor licensing, and advice on civil litigious and contentious matters in England and Wales for the Post Office, including Girobank.

Starting salary will be in the range quoted, which includes a London allowance of £1,460, which will be reduced to £790 in the event of a move to Croydon. There are excellent prospects for early promotion to the next higher grade.

Additional benefits include a contributory superannuation scheme, and five weeks' annual leave. Relocation assistance will be available where appropriate.

Applicants should preferably be aged between 27 and 35. Application forms can be obtained from Martin Gibson, Room 536, Post Office Headquarters, 33 Grosvenor Place, LONDON SW1X 1PX, (tel 01-245 7083).

The closing date for applications is 17th July 1987.

The Post Office is an equal opportunities employer.

**The
Post
Office**

Our business is your future

Company/Commercial City

c£60k plus

Underwhelmed by your present firm's reception to company commercial talent? Ambitious to develop a high profile team specialising in company commercial? Perhaps your firm is too sleepy or sharp to support your ambitions?

Should any of these questions strike a chord with you, please talk to us in complete confidence about our client...

- is probably one of the most profitable medium sized firms in the City of London
- has a very high profile image in its specialist areas
- is truly international in workload and orientation
- has nurtured a fertile client base and recognises that additional fields are there to be tilled.

To be considered, you need to be a high flying, thoroughly professional and ambitious individual. You will have the vision to see a further real growth in profit sharing terms the next year.

Accepting that the firm will probably continue to subsidise your activities for some time, you are confident of making a substantial improvement to your initial salary package within a year and you will have the vision to see a further real growth in profit sharing terms the next year.

Your interest will be treated in absolute confidence within the Executive Selection Division if you write to Peter Willingham quoting reference J.M893 or Spicer and Pegler Associates, Executive Selection, Friary Court, 65 Crutched Friars, London EC3N 2NP. Alternatively, you may telephone me (anonymously if you wish) one evening by arrangement through my office on (01) 481-7766

Spicer and Pegler Associates

Executive Selection

Oxford is one of the most desirable cities in which to live and work. You can enjoy London's facilities without having to live there. Close to London, Oxford is a growing commercial centre recently upgraded to a 1st-tier High Court Centre. And, of course, with the University, Oxford has its own special appeal.

Linnells are an old established yet progressive and expanding firm. We have 23 partners based in 13 offices throughout Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire and we are committed to further expansion. We are looking for young and ambitious solicitors to make a career with us.

We need at our Head Office in Oxford.

CIVIL LITIGATION DEPARTMENT

1. A recently qualified Solicitor, for common law litigation with some matrimonial work.
2. A young personable clerk or legal executive to handle a computerised debt section.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

A confident young solicitor to deal with company and commercial work.

CONVEYANCING DEPARTMENT

Three Solicitors, two for our Oxford Branch Office, primarily to deal with domestic conveyancing. These positions would suit newly qualified or part-time solicitors.

CRIMINAL LITIGATION

A recently qualified Solicitor for our busy Oxford Criminal Litigation department.

We also invite further applications from prospective Articled Clerks for 1987 and 1988 for a thorough and exciting training.

Very good salaries for strong candidates

If you want a change of career to a new, friendly and dynamic working environment, telephone our Recruitment Partner, Maryn Eas or apply with full C.V. quoting ref M87 to:

Linnells,
12 King Edward Street
Oxford OX1 4HX
Tel: (0865) 248607

Linnells

SOLICITOR Newly Admitted

John Mowlem and Company PLC have a vacancy for a Solicitor in the Company's Legal Department at the Head Office in Brentford, Middlesex, near the M4 Motorway.

The selected applicant will become a member of a small team which contributes a full legal service to the Mowlem Group of Companies. There will be opportunity to be involved in all aspects of the department's services, but on appointment the emphasis will be on commercial conveyancing.

This position will suit a newly admitted solicitor who is looking for advancement in industry. Initial salary will be £18,000 per annum - negotiable, together with pension and life assurance scheme, generous holiday entitlement, free dining facilities, etc. Suitable applicants or those wishing for further information are invited to write in confidence to Mrs Debra Bennett, Group Personnel Officer, John Mowlem and Company PLC, Westgate House, Ealing Road, Brentford, Middx TW8 0QZ.

Mowlem

NORWICH SOLICITORS,

Established City Centre Practice (4 Partners) require Conveyancing Solicitor. Excellent early prospects. Competitive salary and car. Please contact:

Russell Steward & Co,
5 Tombland, Norwich NR3 1HH,
Tel - 0603 660341
(ref. NJRE, JDR or WJA).

COMPANY LAWYERS A CAREER OPPORTUNITY

Continued development of the work of the Company Department has created the opportunity to appoint further lawyers.

The department operates in a number of self-contained practice groups designed to serve our clients' needs and solve their problems.

Placement of our articled clerks has not satisfied the increased staffing needs. We seek recently qualified lawyers with some experience who wish to develop further their skills in corporate law with a varied workload.

Clifford Chance is committed to providing excellent training in all aspects of business law and actively support the Law Society's Continuing Education Scheme. A full range of internal lectures, seminars and conferences are arranged to ensure those newly qualified obtain the necessary points and also receive relevant training and support. This allows for the integration of recently qualified staff into the work of the department.

Further career opportunities are exciting and our approach is to couple high standards of legal expertise with a practical and imaginative approach to commercial problems.

Working with us provides the opportunity to practice in a friendly, informal, but lively environment. If you wish to establish and develop your career with a major City firm we would be interested in hearing from you.

Please write with a Curriculum Vitae, to: Peter Brooks, Clifford Chance,

Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6BY.

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THE MERGED FIRM OF COWARD CHANCE AND CLIFFORD-TURNER

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ASSOCIATED OFFICES AMSTERDAM BAHRAIN MADRID SAUDI ARABIA TOKYO

Senior Commercial Legal Adviser

over £30,000 plus bonus plus car

One of Britain's largest high-tech companies seeks a commercial lawyer, at least 4 years' qualified, to manage the legal department of a major operating division (with a turnover of c£300 million p.a.) in London. Reporting to the Group Legal Director, you will be responsible for all legal matters within the Division, including the negotiation of complex high-

value contracts, joint ventures, technology transfer agreements, and employment law. Commercial awareness and a willingness to become involved in management decision-making is essential. In addition to salary there will be the usual large-company benefits, including a substantial bonus. For further details, please contact Sonya Rayner.

Chambers

Recruitment: 74 Long Lane, London, EC1A 9ET
Tel: 68951182 (01) 606 9371 Fax: (01) 600 1783

WEST SUSSEX MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE.

MID-SUSSEX PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISION.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT CLERK

Salary up to CC/PAD point 9 (11,673)

Applications for this position are invited from persons qualified as barristers, solicitors or in accordance with the Justices' Clerks (Qualification of Associates) Rules 1979. The successful applicant will be required to take all types of court regularly without supervision and to undertake certain administrative duties. He or she must hold a full current driving licence.

The Mid-Sussex Division has a population of 122,000 with two Court houses and one administrative centre at Haywards Heath. The offices are fully computerised and a new court building programme is currently underway.

The post offers scope and opportunity to gain experience of a small yet busy Division with a varied workload. A relocation allowance and assistance with removal and legal expenses will be paid in appropriate cases. The post is supernumerary and subject to JNC Conditions of Service.

Applications marked 'Confidential' giving full details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names of two referees should reach me by the 15th day of July 1987.

The Court House, Balfour Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 1BZ.

ROBERT L. STENT,
Solicitor,
CLERK TO THE JUSTICES.

SUPERVISOR - CHECKING

A West End Firm of Solicitors requires a supervisor for their checking department. In addition to checking legal documents the post holder will be expected to supervise a department of four staff.

Applicants should have a minimum of two years experience in a legal checking department. A legal qualification and previous supervisory experience would be an advantage.

Salary: circa £11,000 + bonus.

To apply please contact:

Helen Robshaw,
Personnel Manager,
Forsythe Kerman,
79 Cavendish Street, London W1.

CITY University

Department of Legal Studies Lectureship in Commercial Law

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Commercial Law. The lecturer will be required to teach Commercial Law subjects to students at both under-graduate and postgraduate levels and to undertake research in this subject.

The appointment will be for five years in the first instance.

Salary will be on either lecturer scale A, £10,128 to £15,068 per annum or scale B, £15,638 to £19,603 per annum inclusive.

Further details and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London, EC1V 0HB. Telephone 01-253 4399, Ext 3037. Closing date: 24 July 1987.

DIRECTOR OF LEGAL SERVICES

An experienced corporate lawyer is required to complement the small head office team running a diversified public company with growing interests in financial services worldwide.

Experience of mergers, acquisitions and new issues especially relevant. Location is south London with occasional international travel, and salary is negotiable including attractive fringe benefits and the opportunity for capital appreciation.

Reply to Box G97

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Salary £22,400

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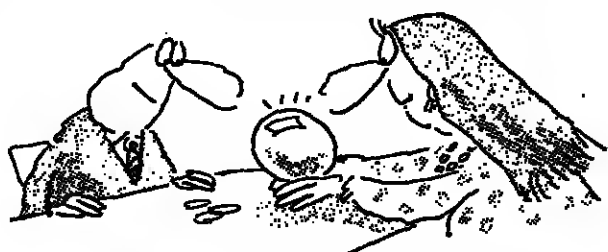
Kent

01-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

01-481 4481

"you will make a fortune
outside London"



If you would like to consider the benefits of working beyond London and the South East, talk to the Regional Managers from Britain's largest legal recruitment consultancy.

They will be coming to London's Waldorf Hotel in the Aldwych on Friday 10th July (and our London offices on Thursday 9th and Saturday 11th July) to talk to interested Lawyers on a one-to-one basis.

Each confidential discussion will be by appointment only and of an informal exploratory nature with no obligation. There will be specific vacancies to talk about which offer greater responsibility and surprisingly high salaries throughout the country, from Canterbury to Carlisle. Details such as beneficial property values will also be available.

To make an appointment speak to Julie Gledhill on 021-200 2660 or Suzanne Hall on 0532 446335.

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RECRUITMENT**

A future in Financial Planning

Are you looking for:

- the opportunity to develop your experience in U.K. and off shore tax planning?
- a firm with a broad spectrum of interesting clients?
- a varied and intellectually stimulating work load?
- the chance to be given considerable personal responsibility?

We are looking for intelligent solicitors with varying levels of experience for our Tax and Financial Planning Department. If you are interested in joining Farrer & Co please contact Mrs J. A. Hammond, Personnel Manager by telephoning 01-242 2022 or by writing to her with your curriculum vitae.

FARRER & CO

66 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS LONDON WC2A 3LH

QUALIFYING IN 1987?

London/Provinces

We welcome enquiries from Articled Clerks throughout the UK due to quality in 1987 who would like the opportunity to discuss, on an informal basis, the opportunities open to them in private practice, both in Central London and the provinces. Positions in all fields of the law carry with them increasingly attractive remuneration and prospects.

EUROPEAN ATTORNEY

£Neg

This leading health care company seeks an ambitious corporate lawyer with at least three years experience to undertake a range of commercial work, including contract negotiation, direction of litigation and compliance with applicable laws. The successful applicant, with good interpersonal skills and fluency in English and German, will be offered an excellent remuneration package.

For details of these and other vacancies, please contact John Cullen or Judith Farmer.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

WC2

This established medium sized firm seeks two high calibre property Solicitors with up to 5 years post qualification experience to join an expanding department. The successful applicants will be encouraged to develop the strong existing client base and assume responsibility for a substantial caseload. Excellent working conditions and highly competitive remuneration.

INSOLVENCY

EC2

Our client, a highly regarded large City practice, wishes to strengthen the existing team of lawyers working in this section of the company commercial department. Opportunities exist for newly qualified solicitors and more experienced lawyers seeking a challenging and demanding workload in this field. Highly competitive salaries and prospects for career progression are excellent.

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This should appeal either to someone with good legal qualification on working in reinsurance or to a young practising lawyer with experience of reinsurance disputes. Numeracy is important. Not for the fainthearted.

Apply with c.v., salary expected and convincing reasons to box.

Court Clerks Looking for a change of location?

... then where better than East Berkshire. It's an area steeped in history with strong royal links. It's also an area of contrasts: attractive hamlets and villages set in beautiful countryside and bustling towns offering excellent shopping, sports, leisure and cultural facilities. And with its superb road and rail links, the south coast and London are very accessible.

Add to this the very varied caseloads - with an accent on serious crime - of our Magistrate's courts at Bracknell, Maidenhead and Slough plus the excellent scope for personal and career development they offer, and this is a chance not to be missed by talented, experienced Court Clerks.

Personable and flexible in your approach, your experience to date may not cover all courts but training will be given as necessary. Although an important member of the court clerks team, you must be capable of operating independently. You will be given specific areas of responsibility and articles may be available if you wish to qualify as a solicitor.

Berkshire is innovative and forward-looking: Slough Magistrate's Court is fully computerised, with a well-established user-friendly COMSYS system. Maidenhead's computerisation is almost complete and Bracknell is soon to come on line.

Our remuneration package is attractive: salary is negotiable to £13,170 (plus London Allowance); relocation assistance is available, together with other allowances.

If you would like an opportunity to gain broad-based experience to further your legal career, find out more. Austin Knight Selection has been retained to assist with this assignment. Please call Terry Kennedy on 0784 31242 (days) or on 0784 33396 (evenings and weekends). Alternatively send him a full CV at Austin Knight Selection, Knightway House, Band Lane, Egham, Surrey TW20 9NX, quoting ref: YS203.

**Austin
Knight
Selection**

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Butterworths, the leading UK law publisher, has a limited number of vacancies for able qualified solicitors with experience in practice to work as editors on its major encyclopaedic publications.

If you think you may be interested in developing a career in this field, and possess an up-to-date knowledge of the law, good drafting skills and an awareness of the growing needs of the profession on a practical basis, we would like to talk to you.

Please write with full CV to: Rosalind Miller, Personnel Officer, Butterworth & Co (Publishers) Ltd, 68 Kingsway, London WC2B 6AB.



Butterworths

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Salary c£24,000 - London Based

U.K. company providing advice to middle eastern clients on potential and existing investments in any part of the world (but principally North America) requires to appoint a senior legal/commercial adviser to join a small team of executives.

Applicants will be expected to contribute fully to the intended expansion of the company by demonstrating existing business contacts in relevant fields. It is essential that he or she has a thorough knowledge of Arabic language and culture. An appropriate U.S. legal qualification and experience of U.S. commercial law is also required. Fluency in written and spoken French is desirable. Applicants may be required to make overseas business trips of varying duration at short notice.

Applicants should reply in writing to Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche, Kempson House, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7AN. Ref HMI/44

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAD TEACHERS

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR SALARY UP TO £18,768

We are looking for a Solicitor to join us at our Headquarters in Sussex.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the General Secretary, who is also a Solicitor, and will have special responsibility for legal advice and assistance to our members. We are an expanding professional association which represents 75% of all Head Teachers in the country, as well as several thousand Deputy Head Teachers.

The work will include the handling of litigation (both civil and criminal) and attendance at courts, as well as industrial and other tribunals. The ideal candidate will have had at least three years' post-qualification experience in litigation, with particular reference to employment law, social security law and personal injury work.

The salary will be on a scale £17,151-£18,768 depending on experience and relocation assistance will be provided if appropriate.

Application forms and particulars of the post can be obtained from

Mrs. J. M. Bonner at
NAHT Headquarters,
Holly House, 6 Paddockhall Road,
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex, RH16 1RG,
Telephone Haywards Heath 416381,

to whom completed forms should be returned by 17th July.

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Wembley, Middlesex c£15,000

Valuable start for newly qualified Solicitor

Amoco (UK) Limited has a successful record of growth and development in the refining and marketing of oil products. Its Legal Department which includes two Solicitors, conducts a wide variety of commercial business.

It is now proposed to employ a third Solicitor for an experimental one year assignment.

This will provide an excellent start to the career of a newly qualified Solicitor who wishes to practice in commercial property or within industry itself. Candidates should be well grounded in conveyancing and landlord and tenant, with experience of litigation an advantage.

Salary circa £15,000 plus LVs and four weeks' paid holiday.

Reply with cv to:
Mr. M. Nevefort,
Senior Employee Relations Advisor,
Amoco (UK) Limited,
1 Olympic Way, Wembley,
Middlesex HA9 0ND.
Telephone: 01-902 8820.



Legal Assistant

Marylebone, NW1
£9,960 p.a. to £10,620 p.a.
(pay award pending)

The British Waterways Board are responsible for 2,000 miles of inland waterways in England, Scotland and Wales.

Applications are invited for the post of Legal Assistant, which involves general civil work and prosecutions in a busy litigation section, from persons with drive and a sense of humour, aspiring towards Fellowship of the L.L.E.X.

The benefits include a contributory Pension Scheme. Please write for an application form returnable by 17th July to: Personnel Planning Manager, British Waterways Board, Willow Garage, Church Road, Wokingham, Hants. RG40 3GA. Quoting Reference No. 54/66.

UNDERWOOD & CO LONDON W.1.

require a

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER

We are seeking a solicitor qualified ideally two years' or more to undertake primarily commercial conveyancing (including property development and work for financial institutions) with some private client matters.

Excellent Partnership Prospects. Initial Salary £20,000 - £30,000.

Please reply in confidence with full CV to Bernard Dawson, Underwood & Co, 40, Welbeck Street, London W.1.

EXCEPTIONAL CITY LAWYERS REQUIRED FOR EXCEPTIONAL REWARDS

We are: a successful, well established, commercial practice, acting exclusively for major banking and commercial clients.

We require: lawyers with City of London experience for the following positions:

Company/Commercial Lawyer
up to 3 years qualified for a wide range of advice to our multi-national clients.

Banking/Commercial Lawyer
preferably 2 - 4 years qualified. Experience in corporate lending or ship finance an asset.

Commercial Property Lawyer
up to 3 years qualified for varied and interesting office and commercial acquisitions and development work. Suitable newly qualified applicants may also be considered.

We offer: the highest quality City of London work with the benefit of working from our location in Weybridge.

We reward: the right people with the highest City-level salaries and benefits, which include a car, private medical scheme, excellent career and very real and exceptional partnership prospects.

Written applications with full Curriculum Vitae to:

Trevor Robinson & Co (Ref: KC)
Howard House
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Practising in association with Stephenson Harwood

NORTH WORCESTERSHIRE MATRIMONIAL SOLICITOR

We are seeking to employ an enthusiastic and energetic solicitor for our busy Matrimonial Department. The workload will be varied and substantial and will provide interest and challenge to the successful applicant. Salary will be commensurate with experience and applications from newly admitted solicitors will be fully considered.

Please write with CV to:

M.T.B. Dodd,
Partnership Secretary, Ivens & Morton,
Carlton House, Worcester Street,
Kidderminster, Worcs DY10 1BA

SOLICITORS

Salary up to £20,000
UP TO £5,000 to relocate

Working in Kent has several unique advantages. The County is renowned for its natural beauty and its central location puts you strategically close to both London and the South Coast.

Kent County Council can offer a career with excellent opportunities in this prime environment to qualified solicitors with dedication and enthusiasm. We are looking for people with various levels of experience - vacancies exist up to Senior Solicitor level - to maintain our high standards in the Litigation Group of the County Solicitors Division. The team is expanding and offers a first class opportunity to broaden and build up your experience. Some new appointees will specialise in Social Services work. All will be working in pleasant surroundings at Maidstone in the Heart of the County.

Benefits are extensive, including temporary housing and leased cars. Your career can really take off here - don't miss a golden opportunity. Contact Mr. G. Swift, Chief Solicitor on Maidstone (0622) 671411 extension 4302 for further details.



Kent County Council

An application form and job description can be obtained by telephoning Maidstone (0622) 55885 or from the County Secretary, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1XG, quoting reference CJS 1/1061. The closing date for receipt of completed applications is July 10th 1987.

IFA SOLICITORS COULD YOU HANDLE

- 1) Being a partner in a busy Dorset firm.
- 2) A hectic workload.
- 3) Plenty of responsibility, plus the salary that goes with it.

If so we have many vacancies on our books. No matter what your speciality.
PHONE NOW: (0202) 737448.
LEGAL ENTERPRISE AGENCY.
Phones open 9am to 10pm.

ASA LAW LOCUMS

Locum Solicitors and Legal Execs urgently needed in all areas, in all disciplines. High earnings and travel and accommodation costs.

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ASA LAW, the Locum Specialists

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If you are a solicitor of character and ability with a sound knowledge of corporate, financial services or banking law, we can offer you a varied and interesting caseload in our long-established, expanding 20 partner City practice. Our working conditions are comfortable and friendly and we offer a competitive remuneration package and other benefits. You will preferably have at least one year's relevant experience since qualification, but may be newly-qualified from a City firm or have longer experience.

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Dawson Waldron is one of Australia's leading law firms, having been established for over 100 years. The professional staff of the firm currently includes more than 170 lawyers. The firm's clients include major corporations engaged in a wide range of activities. The firm has an immediate requirement for additional

CORPORATE/COMMERCIAL LAWYERS

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DAWSON WALDRON

Group Legal Advisor

SE England Salary negotiable £30-35K + Car

Our Client, is a large well established, privately owned, Housing and Estate Development Group which has enjoyed consistent profitable growth. Whilst maintaining this position the Group intend to accelerate their market penetration and broaden the sphere of operations. It has identified the need for a Group Legal Advisor with strong conveyancing and commercial/residential property skills to assist in this exciting stage of the Group's progress.

Reporting to the Managing Director you will be a member of the senior management team and play an important role in monitoring all the legal formalities of the Group, and the supervision of a small specialist department.

Candidates aged between 30-40, should ideally be graduate Solicitors who hold a practising certificate, with an authoritative and business like approach and possess in-depth experience of planning, residential and commercial conveyancing and corporate advice initially gained in the profession and latterly in a fast track property and housing development environment.

Interested candidates, who match these searching requirements, should send a detailed CV, including current salary, to Don Day FCA quoting reference LM910 at Spicer and Pegler Associates, Executive Selection, Friary Court, 65 Crutched Friars, London EC3N 2NP.



Spicer and Pegler Associates
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We are a rapidly expanding 10 Partner provincial firm with a commercial bias who have the following vacancies:

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION - A recently qualified Solicitor wishing to expand their specialisation in this field is required. Interest in Banking, Insolvency or Landlord and Tenant an advantage.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL - A Solicitor ideally with 2/3 years post qualification experience in this field with a leading firm is sought to join this fast developing department.

CRIMINAL/MATRIMONIAL - A newly qualified solicitor with relevant experience in articles is required.

For each position, we are prepared to offer a premium salary and a challenging future to the successful candidate.

For further details and interview, please telephone

JOHN GAUNT on
SHEFFIELD (0742) 730088

PAISNER & CO

As a result of continuing expansion in our Property Department we are currently seeking a number of conveyancing lawyers:

- Two solicitors of up to one year's post qualification experience to handle a wide variety of commercial conveyancing matters.

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- A senior legal executive (or conveyancer of similar experience) to handle a high volume of domestic and residential estate conveyancing/development work.

Applicants will need to be able to work with minimum supervision and show commercial aptitude ambition and capacity for hard work in a busy department.

We are offering competitive salaries and good prospects according to age and experience.

Applicants should write with a full curriculum vitae to:-

Christopher Adams

Paisner & Co

Bouverie House

154 Fleet Street

London EC4A 2DQ

01-353 0299

Masons

Our Leatherhead Office requires lawyers to join the local team offering a service in private client and property-related matters.

Please contact Brian Trewby, the Partner in Leatherhead on (0372) 376678 or send a C.V. to Christopher Warren-Smith, the Partnership Secretary in London.

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Excellent opportunities for variety, responsibility and promotion, you will be required to run the administrative systems and ensure their smooth running which will enable the department to solve the dealers and customer problems. With a background in PC support and administration you will have an analytical mind showing good organisational skills and a high level of inter-personal communications.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER

Working closely with electronic repair equipment for PC's and printers you will already show extensive experience in this field. Advanced skills in the usage of ATE is a plus.

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Experience in LAN's, COMMS and PC's is desirable along with the ability to learn quickly, have an analytical approach and a good telephone voice.

You will be responsible for providing quality technical support to dealers and customers via the telephone. This includes advice on the operation of software/hardware and diagnosing problems.

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THE BENEFITS

The far sighted commitment of our client to their personnel has ensured that they receive a commanding financial package. This includes excellent base salaries, BUPA, pension scheme, company car and more than achievable targets for commissionable sales (combinations of the above are offered dependant on the position). Internal promotion is in the forefront of company policy and as the company expands its market share, it also expands your potential advancement.

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Salary and benefits are highly competitive and the career prospects are excellent.

If you are bright, ambitious, and have at least 2 years relevant post-admission experience we would like to hear from you.

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Higham
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BERWIN

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Our continued expansion means we need to recruit Solicitors of proven ability. The work will be demanding but exciting.

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2 newly qualified and 1 with 2 years relevant post admission experience.

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2-3 years experience at least.

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who are urgently seeking two litigators, one qualified, hopefully with some post-qualification experience, the other unqualified and a conveyancer.

Please telephone Oliver Britton on 0727-37161 to make a reservation

Group Legal Advisor

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Opportunity for young solicitor with view to early partnership. Mixed workload with bias towards Probate, Trust and Tax. Excellent salary.

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Young and substantial practice seeks enthusiastic conveyancer. Flexible on experience. Prospects for right person.

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Fast lane Magistrates Court Advocate for go-getting, matrimonial, general litigation. Early partnership.

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CONVEYANCING TO £26K
A reputable Lincoln's Inn practice, wishes to recruit a solicitor of up to four years' PQE to undertake a heavy weight commercial conveyancing workload on behalf of the firm's very substantial corporate and business clients. The successful applicant must have an above-average academic background and should be of partnership calibre.

TRUSTS & PROBATE £ NEG
A solicitor of three to five years' PQE in good quality trusts, probate and personal tax planning is required by an established City practice. He or she will undertake responsibility for a full and varied workload and, for the right person, their is the prospect of partnership within the foreseeable future.

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A high-flying planning solicitor of up to five years' PQE is sought by a leading City practice to act for substantial clients, including major public companies and local authorities. The successful candidate will have considerable experience of this type of work, gained in private practice.

PERSONAL INJURY & COMPETITIVE
A medium-sized City practice requires a solicitor of one to four years' PQE to undertake a varied workload in the field of defendant personal injury and general insurance litigation. Excellent prospects.

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A fast-growing eminent City firm urgently seeks a solicitor, of at least two years' post-admission experience of top-drawer Yellow Book work to handle a wide range of corporate matters including public share issues and acquisitions, and a variety of commercial transactions.

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An established City practice with an international clientele wishes to recruit a solicitor of around three years' PQE in corporate tax to join their small but growing tax department. Excellent prospects and a highly competitive salary.

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A medium-sized City firm urgently requires an experienced solicitor to head the personal tax practice. Initially, the successful candidate will be the only specialist in personal taxation, and he or she will have very real prospects of partnership.

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We are an expanding branch of a well-established and successful law firm in Peterborough. We are seeking two self-reliant young solicitors in the following fields:

General Litigation - including criminal advocacy and running trials. Minimum 2 years' qualified.

Company/Commercial - (perhaps newly qualified with relevant experience in Articles) to assist further in expansion of commercial department. Apply in writing with full CV to:

T. Carnall,
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Crescent House,
46 Priestgate,
Peterborough PE1 1JH

LOCUM SOLICITOR REQUIRED

South Harrow practice requires Locum Solicitor or Managing Clerk for conveyancing for the following inclusive dates:

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Please telephone Mr Cheek on 01-884 5588

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A.E. SMITH and Son, the Gloucestershire Solicitors, are looking for an assistant for general work but with particular interest in the following areas: a good salary will be paid to the right candidate. If you are interested, please telephone one of the partners in confidence on:

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Davies Arnold & Cooper are looking for more Company/Commercial Solicitors to assist in servicing the needs of its growing corporate clientele.

We have vacancies for at least two able Solicitors with up to two years good post admission experience. These vacancies will be of particular interest to those who would value the opportunity to engage in high quality work for a range of corporate clients (including quoted and USM companies) without losing their sense of individuality.

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Please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

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La Crème de la Crème and other secretarial appointments. Property: Residential, Town & Country Overseas. Rentals, with editorial. Antiques and Collectables. (Monthly) Creative & Media Communication: Appointments to the Media Marketing & Creative Industries with informed editorial.

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SPORT

GLORIOUS chance to win a day out

A luxury day out for two at Glorious Goodwood races on Saturday, August 1, is the prize for the winner of *The Times* free competition today in our Summer of Sport series.

Our winner and a companion will be given special attention all the way. They will travel, if equivalent, from their nearest airport to Gatwick by British Caledonian, then on by helicopter to Goodwood in time for lunch before an afternoon of first-class racing, featuring the Royal Ascot Cup.

The day will be made all the more sporting with a £100 voucher for betting with the Tote; after racing, they will be taken on to the Goodwood Hotel for dinner and an overnight stay before returning home on Sunday. It all adds up to an occasion to remember at one of the highlights of the sporting calendar.

To enter, study the five questions below, write your answers on the entry form, complete the other details, and send it to: The sender of the first correct entry to be opened after the closing date, by 11.00 a.m. on Monday, will receive the prize.

- Here are the questions:
1. Name the most recent winner of the Cheltenham Gold Cup who was sired by a winner of the Goodwood Cup?
 2. Which horse carried the most weight to victory in the Goodwood Stewards' Cup?
 3. Name the Triumph Hurdle winner who has won two major races at Goodwood?
 4. What race at Goodwood commemorates the link between Enghien in France and Goodwood?
 5. What other equestrian activity takes place at Goodwood?

GOODWOOD

ENTRY FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

ANSWERS

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

Send your entry to: Goodwood Competition, The Times, Sports Department, Pennington Street, London E1 9BN.

The closing date for entries is Monday, July 6. No correspondence will be entered into. The Sports Editor's decision is final. Employees of News International plc are not eligible to enter.

NEXT TUESDAY: An opportunity to start the football season in style, at the Mercantile Credit Football League Centenary match between a League XI and a Rest of the World XI, at Wembley on August 8.

ELLIOTT refuses to look beyond survival on Tour de France debut

By Peter Bryan

The ideal 26th birthday present tomorrow for Malcolm Elliott, who spearheads Britain's team in the Tour de France, would be a place in the top six at the end of the opening day's 3.8-mile prologue time trial in West Berlin.

But this year's Milk Race winner was not optimistic about this when he and some of his team-mates left London last night for the three-week event. "The time trial is a bit on the long side for me," Elliott said. "The shorter they are, the better I like them."

"If you acknowledge the quality of the field among the 207 starters, and accept that I am not a contender for the overall title, then I am getting over the effects of the Midi-Libre stage race in France when we started in Sunday's national road race championship, really fast times may be out of the question. But I shall be giving it all I have got."

Elliott's racing philosophy is never to look too far ahead but to give 100 per cent concentration to the job in hand. Discussing the likely outcome of his Tour de France baptism, all he would allow himself was the comment: "I want to survive. Anything after that will be a bonus."

A late team change sees Dave Akam, of London, replaced by Shane Sutton, of

YACHTING

Fay throws down race gauntlet

From Barry Pickthall, Porto Cervo, Sardinia

Michael Fay, head of the New Zealand America's Cup syndicate, has thrown down the gauntlet to 12-metre groups in Europe to stage a series of 12-metre match-race championships similar to the \$1 million Australian Four Nations Cup contested among Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States, which was announced yesterday in Perth.

The Australasian series will take in Sydney harbour in December, Auckland in January and end with a series of Fremantle next February. It will be sailed in the two identical New Zealand 12-metre ketches, K23 and K25.

Yesterday, Fay offered the use of his own 12-metre for 8 similar European event next year, to include Britain, France, Sweden, Denmark and West Germany, before shipping the two boats to America for a \$2 million final event. "That would be a real world championship," the New Zealand syndicate head said.

Yesterday's fourth race for the 12-metre world championship was Monday, July 6. No correspondence will be entered into. The Sports Editor's decision is final. Employees of News International plc are not eligible to enter.

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FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL National Football League: 31st, Chicago Bears 35, New York Giants 14; 32nd, Buffalo Bills 15, Cincinnati Bengals 10; 33rd, Cleveland Browns 15, Pittsburgh Steelers 10; 34th, Houston Oilers 10, Los Angeles Raiders 10; 35th, Kansas City Chiefs 10, Oakland Raiders 10; 36th, Miami Dolphins 10, New England Patriots 10; 37th, New York Jets 10, San Francisco 49ers 10; 38th, Seattle Seahawks 10, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 10; 39th, Washington Redskins 10, Denver Broncos 10; 40th, Dallas Cowboys 10, Minnesota Vikings 10; 41st, Green Bay Packers 10, St. Louis Cardinals 10; 42nd, Detroit Lions 10, Philadelphia Eagles 10; 43rd, New Orleans Saints 10, San Diego Chargers 10; 44th, Arizona Cardinals 10, New York Giants 10; 45th, Los Angeles Rams 10, Houston Oilers 10; 46th, Buffalo Bills 10, Cincinnati Bengals 10; 47th, Cleveland Browns 10, Pittsburgh Steelers 10; 48th, Houston Oilers 10, Los Angeles Raiders 10; 49th, Kansas City Chiefs 10, Oakland Raiders 10; 50th, Miami Dolphins 10, New England Patriots 10; 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72nd, Arizona Cardinals 10, New York Giants 10; 73rd, Los Angeles Rams 10, Houston Oilers 10; 74th, Buffalo Bills 10, Cincinnati Bengals 10; 75th, Cleveland Browns 10, Pittsburgh Steelers 10; 76th, Houston Oilers 10, Los Angeles Raiders 10; 77th, Kansas City Chiefs 10, Oakland Raiders 10; 78th, Miami Dolphins 10, New England Patriots 10; 79th, New York Jets 10, San Francisco 49ers 10; 80th, Seattle Seahawks 10, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 10; 81st, Washington Redskins 10, Denver Broncos 10; 82nd, Dallas Cowboys 10, Minnesota Vikings 10; 83rd, Green Bay Packers 10, St. Louis Cardinals 10; 84th, Detroit Lions 10, Philadelphia Eagles 10; 85th, New Orleans Saints 10, San Diego Chargers 10; 86th, Arizona Cardinals 10, New York Giants 10; 87th, Los Angeles Rams 10, Houston Oilers 10; 88th, Buffalo Bills 10, Cincinnati Bengals 10; 89th, Cleveland Browns 10, Pittsburgh Steelers 10; 90th, Houston Oilers 10, Los Angeles Raiders 10; 91st, Kansas City Chiefs 10, Oakland Raiders 10; 92nd, Miami Dolphins 10, New England Patriots 10; 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